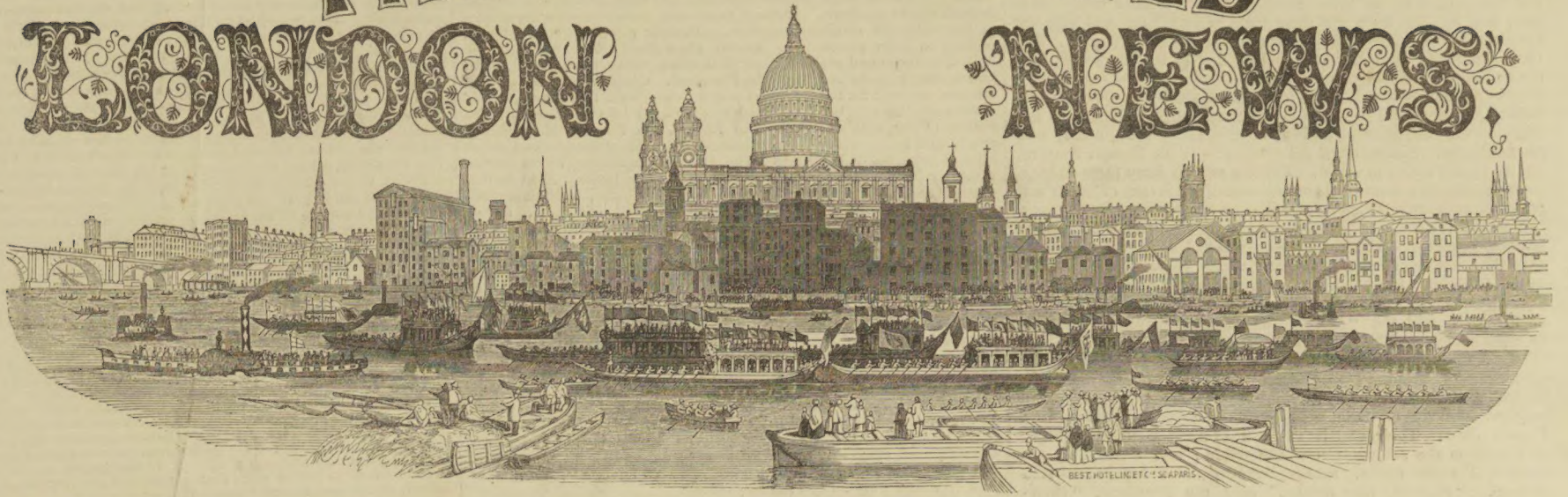


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE FRENCH MILITARY FESTIVAL.

THE populace of every country is fond of a show; but more than any other populace, and more than any other show, spectacle, or celebration whatsoever, the French love an assemblage of troops. "The pride, pomp, and circumstance" of mimic war are their delight. From his very earliest boyhood the Frenchman is a soldier. As an infant he wears a lilliputian uniform. He sports the shako, the belt, and the sword when he is scarcely able to run; when at school he wears a military cap, and is subjected to military discipline; when his beard and moustache are nascent, if not visible, his mental pabulum is of the battles of Napoleon, and of the deeds of the plebeian heroes who became Marshals of France, or of the sons of innkeepers who founded dynasties or swayed the destinies of the world. When a full-grown man, he is as much, if not better, acquainted with the talk and the manners of the barrack and of the guard-room than with those of the shop and the counting-house. In Paris or in the provinces, in high life or in low life, it is the same. The wars of Napoleon have demoralised the character of the nation. The miserable peasant proprietor glows at the recollection of the deeds of the "little corporal" and the "capote grise;" and the man of the town, who ought to be attending to his business, instead of leaving it to the almost exclusive care and control of his wife, smokes and plays at dominoes and billiards among soldiers and National Guards when he is idle, and mounts guard himself when no other

business more pressing calls him from his semi-military haunts and his extravagant waste of time.

This military mania of the French, to our thinking, has met its due and fitting reward. Sindbad has got his master. The French are saddled, and bridled, and ridden by the most rigid, cold-blooded, and unrelenting military despotism that ever afflicted that or any other nation. The least that the despot can do is to give his people an occasional show of the kind that they esteem and applaud most highly. Nothing could more admirably answer his purposes. Their vanity, their love of display, and their appreciation of the picturesque and the theatrical, are alike flattered by it. The dilettanti of all ranks and conditions, all ages and sexes, approve of such scenes, as much as they would of a new grand opera of Meyerbeer, and for about the same reasons. The waving of banners, the firing of cannon, the steady march of the plumed array, the prancing and wheeling of squadrons, the glittering of lances, and bayonets, and swords, and the sound of military music, are circumstances that even singly have a powerful effect upon imaginations more torpid than those of the modern Gauls; but when all these circumstances are combined, and when the enthusiasm of the dominant and military class is excited to the highest pitch, the frenzy spreads from the soldiery to the crowd. Under such a contagion of enthusiasm the French would applaud the founder and cause of the spectacle, were he ten times more ferocious than a Nero, or fifty times more depraved than a Heliogabalus. Louis Napoleon knows the mili-

tary mania of his nation. It is an element of which he has duly calculated the powers and the capabilities, and without which he could not govern the State, or even retain his position for a day. He has made the most of it; and, as a man of the world, it will be generally admitted that he has not acted without reason.

Few people will be surprised that the great military festival of Monday last was planned, or that it was witnessed with such delighted approbation. If it has had no such result as the proclamation of the Empire by the soldiery—which was certainly possible, and perhaps desired—it has, at least, had the effect of gratifying a national taste, and of proving that the grim power which can afford to consign all the real fighting chiefs of the army to exile and to disgrace, has not yet reached its culmination. Every Government in that country, whatever its origin or its pretensions must administer to the popular taste for show, or incur the risk of falling into disrepute. Unhappily for King Louis Philippe and the fortunes of the House of Orleans, his grandest display was the funeral and apotheosis of the bones of a man that might far better have been left in their first resting-place in St. Helena; but even that misjudged celebration answered its purpose for a time. Great was the show, great was the moral, and great was the apparent and temporary profit. The festivals of M. Ledru-Rollin were better planned, and more successful but the more recent display of Louis Napoleon has been better than all, and we know of no reason why Europe should be par-



GRAND MILITARY FETES AT PARIS.—THE FIREWORKS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



ticularly dissatisfied at it. If the French prefer a fierce and fowl bird of prey for their national emblem, instead of the more harmless and domestic, although vainglorious, cock, in which Louis Philippe delighted, let them have it. There is none to say them nay; and as they have got their eagle in due form, and with the ceremonies that their hearts desire, we wish them joy of it. The bird of plunder is once again emblazoned on the banners and on the buttons of a country that knows not how to be peaceable, and that, in spite of the warnings of ages, and the miseries of her people, bent under the load of fiscal and social miseries, produced by her bygone wars with Europe, aspires, in an age of science, trade, and manufactures, to imitate the savage glories of the Roman Empire, and to lord it over the world. As long as they keep their emblem to themselves, the wiser world on this side of the Straits of Dover will make them heartily welcome to it.

Yet Louis Napoleon, while apparently desirous that foreign nations should not think the real Imperial eagle more formidable than the sham and tame bird which years ago he carried in the steamboat from London to Boulogne, is compelled by the dramatic necessities of his position to dilate upon the subject of the wars and the "glory" which alone give the emblem its significance. The prayers of an Archbishop, the "Hymn to the Creator," the solemn "Mass of the Holy Ghost," the sprinkling of the flags with holy water, though sadly in discordance with English common-sense and with our philosophical notions of true religion, are quite in unison with French ideas. Their god is the god of armies. The "glory" of France is the subjugation of the world; and "war," in the modern French idiom, means conquest, not legitimate self-defence. "Nations, like armies," said the President, "entertain a religious veneration for those emblems of military honour which sum up in themselves a past of trials and misfortunes;" and, as far as the world is enabled to judge, the spectators approved of the religious, quite as much as of the military, part of the spectacle, and approved the theology equally with the strategy displayed on the Champ de Mars. Indeed, the Archbishop, who officiated on the occasion, might fill the office of a priest in the temple of Mars with far more propriety than the more holy and Christian office which he assumed, but did not merit, when he so solemnly blessed the eagles—"those Roman eagles which," to quote the words of the President, "were adopted by the Emperor Napoleon at the commencement of the present century as the most striking signification of the regeneration and grandeur of France." No doubt France claims to be a Christian country, and is so to some extent; but Louis Napoleon's address to his army, and the religious feeling expressed by him, expounded by the Archbishop, and responded to by the soldiery, if not by the spectators, is as Pagan in spirit as if it had happened in Greece or in Rome three centuries before the Christian era.

Nevertheless it appears from all accounts to have been a fine operatic spectacle. We recommend it for the imitation of Mr. Lumley; and if Mlle. Wagner, wise with the wisdom learned in the Court of Chancery, would but sing in a similar piece upon the stage, it might be made a grand *coup* for Her Majesty's or for any other theatre.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.—THE FETES DES AIGLES.

The 10th of May, which, according to the provisions of the Constitution of 1848, was to have seen Louis Napoleon descend from the supreme office of President of the Republic into the ranks of private life, has witnessed, amidst all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," his entrance upon a career of sovereign sway, which is in fact, as it will soon become in name, the restoration of the Empire under Napoleon II.

The "Feast of the Eagles," in the Champ de Mars at Paris, on Monday, was one of those gorgeous spectacles which the French, above all others, are so skilled in creating, and so well know how to enjoy; and as it was very magnificent in its military display, and therefore very flattering to the national vanity on the most sensitive point of national character—military glory—the people entered into the spirit of the occasion with the utmost zest and earnestness; but, as an appeal to the army for its favour and support towards the accomplishment of the Imperial views which Louis Napoleon is generally considered to entertain, several of the various accounts which have been published would lead to the belief that it has not been quite successful, the enthusiasm displayed by the troops for Napoleon "the Nephew" being, according to some, of the most moderate character, while, according to others, it was of the most decided and zealous kind—the absence of all cries and *vivats* from the ranks of the artillery (the most intelligent section of the army)—being, however, remarked on by all as somewhat ominous.

The *fete* itself, however, was brilliant in the extreme, and the weather was most propitious, a bright warm sun illuminating the picturesque pageant throughout the day.

The Champ de Mars, which has been the theatre of so many similar pageants since the terrible days of the great Revolution, stretches in the form of a parallelogram, upwards of two-thirds of a mile in length, from the Ecole Militaire to the Pont de Jena on the Seine; and here were massed together the 60,000 or 70,000 troops who were the actors in the pageant. The *coup d'œil* was grand and imposing in the highest degree.

From daybreak a vast multitude, more curious to witness the show than attracted by enthusiasm, gathered on the grassy ramparts, shaded by elms, which flank the long parallelogram on the side of the Invalides, and on the opposite side towards Grenelle. By a popular regard for the convenience of the people on foot, the range of stands was restricted to the southern portion of the long square towards the Ecole Militaire. The immense area stretching thence to the Pont de Jena was surrounded by nearly half a million spectators. A multitude outnumbering the population of some of the largest capitals of Europe was crowded in the stands of the amphitheatre erected for the occasion, or stood densely massed on foot on the borders of the square unobstructed by these temporary buildings. All round the square, from space to space, were planted flag-staffs, from whose tops streamed broad tricoloured pennons, while half-way up they bore shields with the cipher of Louis Napoleon, adorned with a group of flags of the national colours. The stands were similarly ornamented, every column which supported the awnings being surmounted by a group of tricoloured banners.

The end of the Champ de Mars furthest from the river, and closed by the Ecole Militaire, a stately pile, erected in the middle of the last century, and now used as barracks, was occupied by the light and elegant theatre of structures, consisting of balconies, galleries, and pavilions, erected for the President, his court, and the greatbodies of the state and their families. Before the centre of the *façade* of the Ecole Militaire rose, pre-eminent, the tribune of the President. This magnificent pavilion, the floor of which was on a level with the first story, formed an arched portico, fifty feet in height, and the same number of feet wide and deep. It was hung inside with crimson velvet, sprinkled with gold stars, and in front curtains of the same rich material were looped back with gold cords. The architectural decorations of this tribune were covered with symbols of the Empire. Above, in the centre of the entablature of the arch, shone the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, supported on either hand by winged Victories. Groups of banners spread from the spandrels. The side-pieces were adorned with two stories of Corinthian columns, supporting gilded eagles with niches between, filled with trophies, and surmounted by the cipher of "L. N." A broad carpeted staircase, which widened at each of its two landing-places, and was adorned on either hand with three statues, representing Force, Justice, and Victory, descended into the Champ. Upon the crimson velvet curtain were embroidered the President's arms. The shield bore a spread eagle upon a field azure. Round the escutcheon ran a cord of eagles, suspending the grand cross of the Legion of Honour between two branches of oak and olive, with entwined stems, the whole

surmounted by a casque with vizor barred and white plume. The tricoloured flag floated over the tribune, above whose roof towered the dome of the edifice of Louis XV. Seen from the side of the Champ, the President's tribune presented two open arches, with similar decorations to the front. Through these open arches you saw the colours of the regiments standing together, with their gilded eagles displayed, massed in close perspective. Among these standards moved about the high dignitaries and personages of distinction, with a good sprinkling of ladies, awaiting the arrival of the President. Contiguous to the central tribune, reserved for the President and his suite, were four others, two of which, on the left, were occupied by the family of the President, consisting of the sons of Jerome and Lucien, the Princess Matilde, and others, and by the wives of the ministers, marshals, admirals, and other high dignitaries of the State. The two corresponding boxes on the right contained the diplomatic corps and their ladies. Next to this central group, on either side, were long galleries, containing the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and the Council of State, all of whom appeared in full costume. The other constituted bodies, which appeared officially by deputations, in their respective uniforms, were ranged in the same portion of the building. There were the judges of the various courts in their square caps and robes, the learned bodies, with the Institute at their head, the civil engineers, the masters of the Ecole Polytechnique and St. Cyr, the consistories of the various religious professions not Catholic, the staff of the National Guard of Paris, and the staff of the army and navy. These long galleries, furnished each with seats for 720 persons, were flanked by spacious pavilions, each with accommodation for more than 400, which were taken possession of by the families of the great bodies of the State. Two other lateral tribunes, detached from the building and advanced before its wings, contained more than 1200 *employés* in the different branches of the Administration. Under the galleries of the Senate and Corps Legislatif were ranges of graduated benches descending into the arena, and open to the sky, crowded with distinguished foreigners, the greater part of whom were foreign military officers.

In the tribunes of honour were remarked—The Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Grey, the Earl of Sheffield, Viscount and Lady Pollington, Lord Vernon, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Viscount and Lady Dillon, Lord and Lady Lilford, the Countess of Elgin, Lady Burghersh, Sir Frederick Adam, Sir Wm. Fraser, Lord Bury, Lord and Lady Ossulston, Lord Bateman, Col. Cadogan, Col. Torrens, Col. Heyworth, Capt. Arthur Hardinge, Col. Lord George Paget, Col. Cartwright, Lieut.-Col. Russell; Captains Baillie, Dudley, de Ross, Streetfield, Williams, &c. Besides these, and numbers more of our own countrymen, were the Austrian Count and Countess Scotti, Count Diefenbach, Baron Roger Oldenburg, and Baron von Geyling, the Prussian Princes Salm and Liechtenau, General Wagner, Colonel von Olberg and Count Schulenberg. Russia was amply represented: Prince Welkouski, the Prince and Princess Wittgenstein, the Prince Dolgorouki, the Prince and Princess Shakowsky, Prince Ladislav Troubetzkoy, Prince Soltikoff, Prince Ourousoff, Count Panin, and several other of their countrymen, were in the tribune. The Polish, Hungarian, and Italian emigration were represented by Prince Adam Czartoryski and his two sons, Counts Ladislav Zamoyiski, Xavier Branicki, and Bathyan, General Pepe, General Dembinski, and General Chrzanowski. Belgium, Bavaria, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Naples, in short all European countries, were represented. General Cooper, commandant of the troops of the state of New York; Mr. Van Buren, a cavalry officer, and Colonels Rotch and Lawrence, aides-de-camp of the Governor of Massachusetts, were likewise in the tribunes. Among these some English red coats blazed conspicuous, and contrasted well with the green uniforms of Russia. The simple white burnous of the Arab sheik was set off by the profusion of gold embroidery spent upon the many-coloured dresses of the north.

Among the long lines of tribunes extending on the sides of the vast square, that of the municipality, towards the Invalides, was the most conspicuous. Here were collected the Prefect of the Seine, the Municipal Council, and the Prefect and Commissioners of Police.

The troops were drawn up on either side of the square, in two lines, facing each other—the infantry on the right as you entered from the Pont de Jena, and the cavalry on the left. The line of infantry was ranged in battalions; the cavalry by squadrons in close column. The artillery closed the Champ de Mars on the side of the river, leaving in the direction of the Pont de Jena an opening for the passage of the Prince and his suite. The deputations of the different corps of the army and navy were ranged in the void space between the lines and the Ecole Militaire, under the direction of staff officers of the first division of the army of Paris.

Between the two lines of troops on either side of the field, and at the distance of about one-third its whole length from the President's tribune, stood the temporary chapel, with its high altar. This magnificent structure was about 80 feet high from the ground to the top of the gold cross that surmounted the dome. The altar was placed upon a raised platform, 25 feet high, immediately under the dome. Four pilasters supported the four arches, terminating in a dome, of light and elegant appearance, on the summit of which was a Latin cross. Four gilded eagles occupied the angles of the cornice above the arches. Against each pilaster there was a fluted Corinthian column, supporting a statue. Level with the architrave were four rich velvet canopies, composed of alternate broad stripes of crimson and gold. A flight of carpeted stairs, facing the Ecole Militaire, led up to the altar. About 300 priests, in soutane and surplice, with the Archbishop of Paris, M. Libour, in gold-embroidered cope and mitre, took up various positions beneath the dome and on the steps.

The President set out from the Tuilleries on horseback shortly before noon. He wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general of infantry. His only decoration was that of the Legion of Honour, of which he wore the star, the broad red ribbon over his breast, and the small silver cross and medal in his button-hole. He was accompanied by his uncle the Prince Jerome, who wore the uniform of Marshal of France; by General de St. Arnaud, Minister of War; General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris; Marshals Reille, Harispe, Exelmans, and Vaillant, with their aides-de-camp; and a numerous and brilliant staff of general officers, besides the Prince's own military household. Particular orders had been issued that no officer should be allowed to join the *cortège* without a special invitation. A strong escort of carabineers hemmed in the Prince and his superb cavalcade, who were received in their progress along the quays by cries of "Vive Napoleon!" from the crowd who lined the way. About twenty bronze-faced Arab sheiks, wearing scarlet scarfs over their white burnouses, and with long guns slung behind them, caracolled upon fine steeds of the Elysée, were not the least attractive feature in the Prince's suite, and excited the admiration of the multitude. Louis Napoleon rode a superb black horse, with gold housings. He looked uncommonly well, and admirably managed his steed, which chafed and pawed under him.

The Prince reached the Pont de Jena punctually at noon. His entrance into the Champ de Mars was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns, and by acclamations which were drowned in the peal of the artillery. First he galloped down between the lines, acknowledging, by repeatedly taking off his cocked hat, the chorus of acclamations uttered by the troops. On passing the altar the Prince and his suite uncovered. When the President reached the front of the Ecole Militaire, he wheeled to the left, and galloped back along the front of the cavalry regiments. The cries were evidently reserved for the filing off. He then crossed before the artillery, and passed a second time down the front of the infantry. When he reached the foot of the staircase leading up to his tribune he dismounted, and, ascending, saluted, by taking off his cocked hat, the Ministers and high dignitaries, who came forward to meet him down to the first landing-place. He then took his seat in the arm-chair set for him. On his right stood the ex-King Jerome, in the uniform of Marshal of France. On either side and behind were ranged the ten Ministers, the Marshals, and Admirals, the French Ambassadors present in Paris, and the military household of the Prince. At the back of this platform, where Louis Napoleon was seated, were set the standards of colours to be distributed. The flags and standards were set up in frames of woodwork, called by the French *ifs* (yew-trees), so as to form groups. The top of each flag-staff was surmounted by a gilt eagle, with wings displayed, about a foot in height. The model was exactly that of the Empire, but the three colours of the flag were not arranged as the tricolour was under Napoleon, for then the bands were perpendicular to the staff (as in fact the colours of the lanciers' flags are now); whereas the colours are now parallel to the staff, and come in the order of blue next the staff, white in the middle, and last red. On the white portion was inscribed the name and number of the regiment, and the battles in which it has been distinguished. On the red and blue were four crowns, encircling the cipher of Louis Napoleon. The eagle, proud symbol of conquest borrowed from the ancient Roman standard, was first introduced by Napoleon to replace the Gallic cock, when he established the Empire and the Legion of Honour; and the part which the Imperial bird has played in the early adventures as well as late decrees of Louis Napoleon, is

too well known to need repetition here. The ceremony of Monday was in fact a close imitation of the Emperor's distribution of the eagles in his famous Champ de Mai before the battle of Waterloo. Jerome Bonaparte stood beside his brother, the Emperor, on that occasion; and singular must it have appeared to him, at an interval of nearly forty years, to assist at the solemn restoration by his nephew of the Imperial emblem which was shattered in that disastrous rout. Louis Napoleon, then a child of six years old, was also present on that celebrated day. Immediately the Prince reached the platform the ceremony of the distribution of colours began. The colonels of the regiments stood in ranks at the foot of the platform on which the Prince was stationed. At a given signal the first colonel on the right ascended the steps of the platform towards the Prince, followed in single file by all those of the first rank. The President, taking the colours from the hand of the Minister of War, delivered to the colonels in turn the banners of their regiments. These officers, descending in the same order, on reaching the ground formed again at the bottom of the staircase. There were 184 stand of colours; and so rapidly was this operation executed, that the distribution of the whole did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour. After the distribution of all the colours, the colonels of the regiments, at a given signal, reascended the staircase of the platform all together, and stood upon the steps, while the Prince came forward and came down to the first landing-place. He took off his hat, and held a paper in his hand, from which he read the following speech:—

Soldiers!—The history of peoples is in great part the history of armies. On their successes or on their reverses depends the lot of civilisation and of the country. Conquered, they are followed by invasion or anarchy; victorious, by glory and order. For this reason, nations, like armies, bear a religious veneration towards those emblems of military honour which sum up in them a whole past of struggles and of triumphs. The Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon in the beginning of this century, was the most striking signification of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared in our misfortunes. It was destined to return when France, recovered from her defeats, mistress of herself, should seem no longer to repudiate her own glory.

Soldiers!—Resume, then, these eagles, not as a menace against foreign nations, but as the symbols of our independence, as the souvenir of an heroic epoch, as the badge of nobility of each regiment.

Resume, then, these eagles, which have so often led our sires to victory, and swear to die, if need there be, to defend them.

This speech was no sooner uttered than all the colonels extended their right arms towards the Prince and exclaimed "Nous le jurons!" ("We swear it!") The President walked up again to his seat, while the colonels, shouldering the standards, descended the steps together, and walked towards the altar.

At one o'clock the cannon announced that the religious ceremony had commenced. The Metropolitan Chapter, the Honorary Canon of the Paris Church, in full canonical costume, the Curés and the Vicars in surplices and red stoles, the members of the Diocesan Seminaries *en soutane*, had already assembled at eleven o'clock, in the Church of St. Peter, of the Gros Caillou, and moved in procession at a quarter past 11, with the Cross of the Chapter carried before them, and chanting the hymn "Veni Creator," to the Chapel of the Champ de Mars, and took their places according to their rank. When the guns gave the signal, the Archbishop, arrayed in full canonicals, commenced the Mass of the Holy Ghost. At the close of the Gospel the Archbishop descended the steps from the high altar, attended by his Grand Vicar and clergy, while the colonels, with their standards, remained grouped at the foot of the steps. He then preached the following discourse, the length and rhetoric of which, accompanied by animated gesticulations, contrasted strongly with the brevity and sedate gravity of the President's speech:—

Prince and Soldiers!—The God of peace, of whom we are the ministers, is also the God of armies. That is why our place, the place of religion, is marked out in this warlike *fête*. There has always been a religion in combats. With the Jewish people it was God who directed battles, who formed the great captains, and who inspired the prophets with the most warlike accents. The Romans placed their gods by the side of their eagles at the head of their legions. Constantine achieved his greatest victories under the standard of the Cross. Our most valiant knights, before proceeding to fight against the infidels, had themselves and their arms blessed by the Church. I do not speak of the flag of the old Monarchy which our kings went to receive from the hands of religion at the altar of St. Denis before their warlike expeditions; the remembrance of that will naturally occur to every mind.

Astonishing circumstance! The Church, which preaches peace to all—the Church, whose holy army only knows how to shed its own blood, and has even a horror of that of the enemy—the Church has always had abundant benedictions for the soldier, for his arms, and for his standards.

The explanation of this mystery is not difficult, and it is the whole meaning of this great solemnity, at once military and religious.

Peace is the design of God. It is the object towards which human societies proceed when they follow in their regular course the principles of justice and inspirations from on high. War is only legitimate on condition of its securing peace. Armies are in the hands of God as the powerful instruments of pacification and public order.

Right requires force to make itself respected; but, in its turn, strength requires right to remain itself in the providential order. Peace is, therefore, always the object in view; war is sometimes the means; a terrible, but, alas! a necessary one, from the effect of the passions which agitate the world.

That is why God has approved of it—that is why the prophets apply to it the words *sanctificate bellum*—that is why the Church has for it words of benediction, of encouragement, and almost of love—and why now, as in the past, the soldier and the priest hold out their hands to each other.

The soldier and the priest, both placed under the austere laws of discipline, having at heart the same principles of conduct—a love of duty, above all things, and the spirit of devotedness, even to the sacrifice of life—work together, though differently, to procure, by calming down the passions, the triumph of justice in human society.

What glorious services to the cause of public peace have been rendered by the glorious army which comes to-day to bend its head before the Majesty on high! Whence comes it that those murmurs which were heard in the bowels of France and of Europe are suddenly hushed? Why are the menaces of civil war and of anarchy, which threw society into consternation, disarmed? Who has arrested this work of dissolution, which was making such rapid progress? It is a firm and resolute will, supported on one hand by the national voice, which forms his right, and on the other by an invincible army, which forms his strength.

And now, hail to you, glorious standards, symbols of so many victories! Our pontifical heart, which has never ceased to beat with the strongest feelings of patriotism, is moved at again seeing you. Their glory effaces from our eyes the former misfortunes of the country.

O Prince! whom the will of a great people has placed at the head of its destinies, we can understand what these heroic signs must say to your heart.

We rely on your wisdom; it will protect you from the dazzling effects of glory. France thirsts for tranquillity and order. Fatigued with disorder, she wishes to repose under the shelter of a strong and tutelary Government. Continue to lead her in the pacific path on which she has entered; and may she be able to develop all the elements of strength and of prosperity concealed within her fruitful bosom.

The moral interests of a country are superior to her material ones. They are the soul and the heart of a great people, without which they must decline and fall. Be you always their defender. The religion which you love asks neither privileges nor favour from you; it only asks of you to always preserve to it what the Emperor your uncle restored to it in the palmy days of his glory—liberty to live and to do good. You will gain by it the gratitude of the people, the only glory, perhaps, that a great mind can now be ambitious of.

Prince, look less at the past than at the future. Peace may be spoken of when possessed of such valiant armies. Your eagles will have a vast field of flight from the heights of the Atlas to those of the Alps and Pyrenees. Providence destined you for a great and holy work. Remember, that, in order to build the temple, God preferred Solomon to David. Continue to rebuild in peace that society which has been so deeply shaken, building it up with one hand, while the other holds the glorious sword of France.

You have comprehended that, in an epoch when institutions tend to become more impregnated with the spirit of the Gospel, the social edifice cannot be so well cemented as by love and clemency.

O God, sovereign master of war and peace, Thou who causest plots to be dissipated, calmesst tempests, and breakest, when Thou wilt, the sword drawn for the combat—*qui conteris bella*—come and bless these standards; imprint on them the striking signs of Thy power and holiness. In seeing them let courage be animated and ascend to its celestial principle; *de celo fortitudo est*. Render them only terrible to the enemies of the public peace, and to the nations, if any there be, jealous of our glory and prosperity, and who may attempt to disturb them. Let them be for our valiant soldiers a protection and assured pledge of victory (*virtutis certa fiducia*). Let them contain in their glorious folds peace and war, for the security of the good and the terror of the wicked; and, under their shade, let France breathe, and be for the happiness of the world the greatest and happiest of nations.

While M. Sibour spoke, the field presented a magnificent *coup d'œil*. There were the regiments of cuirassiers and carabineers, with their red-crested helmets and breastplates flashing back the sunlight. Then the regiments of mounted chassateurs, with their neat red shakos and black cocks' feathers; next came the Garde Républicaine, with their red breast-facing and yellow cross-belts. The bands stood close to the altar, altogether.

At the close of this address the Mass was resumed. At the moment of the elevation, another salute was fired; the drums beat to arms; the trumpets sounded the advance; 60,000 men presented arms, the whole of the infantry kneeling, and the officers not in command bent on one knee to the earth, with head uncovered. The multitude on the mounds took off their hats. When Mass was over, the Archbishop, surrounded by the officiating clergy, proceeded to where the eagles were arrayed round



the altar. He raised his voice to chant the prayer, "Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini," and the clergy responded "Amen!" After the "Oremus Omnipotens sempiterna Deus," the prelate sprinkled the flags with holy water and blessed them; and then took his seat on a throne, and assumed the mitre. The standard-bearers advanced separately, knelt on the ground, each with the eagle in his hand, and the Archbishop spoke the following prayer:—

Accipite vexilla celestis benedictionis sanctificata: sintque inimicis populi Christiani terribilia; et det vobis Dominus gratiam, ut, ad ipsius nomen et honorem, cum illo hostium cuneos poterit penetretis incolames et securi.

Receive these standards sanctified by the blessing of Heaven; may they be the terror of the enemies of the Christian world, and may God, for the honour of his name and glory, give you that grace that securely and unscathed you may pierce the battalions of your enemies.

When the prayer was ended the Prelate gave for the whole army the kiss of peace, with the words *Pax tibi*; and the foremost standard-bearer, rising from the ground, pressed to his lips the Pontifical ring, and then resumed his place. One hundred salutes from the cannon of the Bridge of Jena accompanied the blessing of the eagles. The Prelate then stood erect, arrayed in mitre and cope, and holding the crozier, raised his hand aloft, and gave an universal blessing to the army and the people, and another salute announced that the religious ceremony was over.

The colonels to whom the standards were delivered by the Archbishop descended, and defiled round the chapel. They then proceeded to their respective regiments, delivered the eagles to the ensigns, and had them recognised by the corps in the usual manner.

At this moment cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive Napoléon!" were uttered—the former with much enthusiasm by the cavalry.

At two o'clock the President descended from his pavilion, mounted his horse, and took up his position in front. The *défilé* commenced, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon!" were again heard.

The *défilé*, which was over at three o'clock, took place in the following order:—General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, led the way at the head of a brilliant staff. Next followed deputations from the Artillery, Engineering, and Polytechnic Schools, the School of Instruction for Staff Officers, and the Special Military School, under the orders of the respective Governors of those establishments. General Carrelet, commanding the infantry on the ground, passed next with his staff. The fourth in order was the deputation of Invalides and the veterans, commanded by General Sauboul. The fifth in succession were deputations from the battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, of the African Light Infantry, of the companies of discipline, of the battalions of Arab riflemen, of the battalions of riflemen of the garrison of Paris, of the artisans of the War Department, all commanded by General Forey. Next advanced deputations from the various regiments of the line, of the marine corps, of the *Zouaves*, of the regiments forming the foreign legion, the brigades of infantry of the 1st division of the army of Paris, commanded by General Martin de Bourbon. These were followed by two battalions of each regiment, composing the brigades of the 2d division of the army of Paris, commanded by General Renault. The 8th in order were the deputations from the regiments composing the 3d division of the army of Paris, commanded by General Levasseur. The 9th consisted of deputations from the Engineers, with the military band of the 1st regiment, commanded by General Sallenave. The 10th was composed of land and sea gendarmerie, *Sapeurs-Pompiers*, *Gendarmerie Mobile*, *Garde Républicaine*, commanded by General Courand. The 11th in order consisted of deputations from the land and marine artillery, 10 batteries of the army of Paris, with the staff and band of the 7th regiment, the third squadron of artillery, and a detachment of the third and fourth squadrons of the wagon train, commanded by General Hubert. 12th. General Letang, Commander-in-Chief of the cavalry, with his staff. 13th. A deputation from the School of Cavalry, deputations from the regiments of cavalry and the guides, commanded by General Guyon. 14th. A division of light cavalry, comprising two brigades (the first under the orders of General Oraison; the second brigade, of General Daumas), commanded by General Pays de Bourjolly. 15th. A division of heavy cavalry, consisting of two brigades, under the orders of Generals Partonneaux and Rilliet, commanded by General Grand. 16th. A division of Cuirassiers, composed of two brigades, under the orders of Generals Allonville and Tartas, together with squadrons of the Gendarmerie of the Seine and the *Garde Républicaine*, all commanded by General Korte. During the *défilé* the generals of division alone stopped in front of the President. The generals of brigade and the colonels followed the movement of the troops. The band of the 1st regiment alone of each division of infantry or cavalry remained in front of the President, and continued to play during the *défilé* of the entire division. General Magnan, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, commanded the operations. The military deputations, when leaving the Champ de Mars after the *défilé*, returned to the Ecole Militaire through the cavalry gate. They deposited their respective colours in a hall prepared for that purpose, whence they are immediately to be dispatched to their regiments. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired as Louis Napoleon quitted the Champ de Mars.

The troops entered their respective quarters at about half-past four. The clergy, who were, including the ecclesiastical seminaries, upwards of 800 in number, remained on the ground to the last. A guard of honour of the Gendarmerie Mobile was assigned to them, and they were conducted in procession to the Church of the Gros Caillon, the Archbishop delivering his blessing to the multitude through whom he passed, and who received it with uncovered heads and with indications of deep respect.

Those of the army and gendarmerie who received medals or crosses of the Legion of Honour amount to about 2000.

As the regiments returned to their quarters, the standard-bearers held their new colours aloft, but not unfurled.

Some accidents took place during the day. At the first discharge of cannon the horse of a hussar took fright and threw the rider, who had his leg broken; and a man was trampled under foot by the crowd just as the President was crossing over the Bridge of Jena, in his approach to the field. One of the clergy received a kick on the head from a horse, and was carried off the ground to the Ecole Militaire; and during the benediction of the banners the colonel of a cavalry regiment managed, by the exercise of some wonderful ingenuity, to hold his standard in such a position that it completely overbalanced him and threw him to the ground. The discomfited standard-bearer suffered no physical injury, and escaped with a little ridicule. One man in the crowd died from a sun-stroke; and this was the only fatal accident which occurred, though some thousands must have suffered material damage from the "sun of Austerlitz," which shone so powerfully throughout the day. Altogether the number of accidents did not amount to more than fifteen or twenty, and some of them, and especially the episode of the awkward colonel, only seemed to contribute to the general amusement.

The proceedings of the succeeding days are thus described in the letters

(From our own Correspondent.)

#### TUESDAY.

To-day the Champ de Mars was filled with persons who had not yet examined the decorations of the altar and tribune. Workmen were busily engaged in finishing the arrangements for the ball that evening at the Ecole Militaire.

Upwards of 20,000 persons were invited, 8000 of whom were provided with supper tickets. This was a *fête* offered by the army to Louis Napoleon, and it was reported that the Prince President intends to show his appreciation of the compliment by giving double pay to the army during the month of May. The subscription among the officers of the army of Paris for the expenses of the ball was managed in the following manner:—The Commander-in-Chief gave up fifteen days' pay; Generals of Division gave up twelve days; Generals of Brigade, nine days; Colonels, six days; *Chefs de Bataillon* (corresponding to our majors), five days; Captains, four days; and Lieutenants, two days.

The ball took place in the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire which was boarded over, and formed a magnificent place for dancing, about 70 yards in length, 40 in breadth, and 27 in height. On each side of the ball-room, at a height of about six feet, two galleries had been erected, the balustrades of which were formed of infantry swords, the whole very richly decorated with groups of arms. At one end of the room was an orchestra of 300 musicians, conducted by Strauss; at the other, a tribune had been erected for the reception of the President and the diplomatic body. On each side of the ball-room was an ante-room, 70 yards in length and 20 in breadth; one of them was intended as a reception-room, the other for the ladies to rest in. The number of ladies present was not more than 3000, while the gentlemen numbered upwards of 16,000. Each lady, on entering the room, was presented with a bouquet.

The supper-room contained twelve tables, independently of the table reserved for the President. This latter accommodated about 100 persons, while the others, which were arranged four together in three rows, held covers for upwards of 700 ladies, who retired and made way for another party of ladies, and so on until they had all supped. The

official programmes announced the important fact, that a reasonable time would be allowed to each party.

In other rooms refreshments had been placed for the dancers and for the suppers of the gentlemen, who supped standing, and 500 at a time.

The conversation-room was provided with two military bands; and, independently of numerous *boudoirs* and vestibules, there was a room where medical attendance was at hand, in case of ladies fainting, or of any of the numerous accidents peculiar to crowded ball-rooms taking place. A sufficient body of *sapeurs-pompiers*, or firemen, was present, in readiness to extinguish fire in whatever part of the building it might appear.

Those who are fond of statistics, even in the ball-room, will be pleased to hear that the flooring of the court-yard, contained 9000 square metres (the metre being about two inches longer than the English yard); that 10,000 metres of waterproof cloth were employed for the covering, that 600 metres of fir were used for the scaffolding, that 50,000 metres of drapery formed the hangings, and that 24,000 wax candles were devoted to the lighting of the whole. The service of the ball-room was performed by 200 *huissiers* in court dresses, while the attendance at the supper and refreshment tables was supplied by about 600 cooks, *maitres d'hôtel*, and their employes.

A leaf has been taken out of the book of our English Lord Mayor as regards the composition of the banquet, for we find the following details on the subject scattered through various journals, which announce the large supply of salmon, the enormous quantity of Bordeaux, or the prodigious number of the glasses of punch, according to which appears most pleasing to the gastronomic mind of the writer. The illustrious Chevet, of the Palais Royal, sent 103 salmon, of which a large number are said to have been trout; he sent 103 galantines, 116 *pâtés* of Chartres and Strasbourg, 68 Bayonne and Westphalia hams, 18 carefully selected *pâtés de foies gras*, besides 12 "rosbifs." There were, moreover, 50 lobster *mayonnaises* and the same number of creams and jellies, 100 dishes of roast fowl, 100 bundles of asparagus, 216 large tarts, 744 dishes of pastry, and 444 plates of different fruits. In the matter of wine there were 3800 bottles of Bordeaux, neither more nor less than 3126 bottles of champagne, 30,000 ices and *sorbets*, 25,000 glasses of punch, 1000 lb. of rolls, and 400 loaves. When the doors of the supper-room were thrown open, and the officers reviewed the regiments of *pâtés*, the battalions of pastry, and the brigades of ices, to say nothing of the deputations from the "armies of the land and the sea" as represented by the "rosbifs" and the salmon respectively, the greatest satisfaction is prevailed. The Prince President arrived at ten o'clock, accompanied by the Princess Mathilda, the Marchioness of Douglas, the Marshals of France, and the Corps Diplomatique, and was received with enthusiasm. Dancing was kept up until six o'clock on Wednesday morning.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Was the day fixed for the dinner given by the President, at the Palace of the Tuileries, to the commanders of the different corps and regimental deputations who were present at the distribution of the eagles—the *Fête des Aigles*, which it appears is to be its historical name. The table at which the President sat was placed in the Salle des Maréchaux; the principal dignitaries of State were the only guests who sat with him. The other tables were arranged in the Salon d'Apollon, the Salon Blanc, and the Galerie de la Paix. It would tend to repetition were we to enumerate the dishes which composed the dinner of Wednesday, after the generous description which we have given of the supper of Tuesday. The fish consisted of salmon, turbot and soles. We heard of nothing in the way of meat except hams, and these were York hams, and roasted. The birds of the air were present in abundance, some of them being stuffed with truffles; and the amphibious tribes had of course been laid under contribution. Prawns, pastry, cream, French beans, strawberries, coffee, and green peas, formed the less substantial part of the repast; but, as there were 800 ices and 800 *demi-tasses*, we presume that 800 was the number of invitations issued. We were surprised to find that there were sixty-four plates of *bon-bons*; but, on the other hand, the military taste was catered for by a supply of sixty large bowls of punch. After the dinner the company of the Théâtre Français played "Madelmoise de la Seiglière," known to the English public as the "Man of Law," and "Le Rendezvous Bourgeois," from which the *quasi* English farce of the "Rendezvous" is taken.

#### THURSDAY.

The *fête* of Thursday consisted of a display of fireworks on the high ground facing the Ecole Militaire, called the Trocadero. Every attempt was made to render it the grandest exhibition of the kind ever seen in France. It began at nine in the evening, and the signal for its commencement was given by the Prince President; this was a Bengal-light, which appeared on the Ecole Militaire. The fireworks immediately commenced with a discharge of bombs and variegated stars, and eighteen cannon were at the same time fired. After the first salvo, rockets, giving forth variously-coloured fires, were let off, and were succeeded by other rockets, from which blue and green flowers fell in the form of parachutes. Afterwards, a representation of a species of infernal combat took place. The infantry fired Roman candles, carrying the most brilliant and fantastically coloured balls, in the direction of the artillery, who responded to this polite attention by a rolling fire of *bombes*, which were discharged by 70 different mortars, and by a continuous cannonade. After the efforts and fireworks of the soldiers had been completely exhausted, four hundred red flames burst forth from the heights of the Trocadero, which the imaginative were to suppose had caught fire. The display of fireworks concluded with a representation, in brilliant fire, of the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel. The pyrotechnic copy was twelve times the size of the original, and, instead of being surmounted by a car, had a colossal eagle, with outstretched wings, soaring over it. It bore the inscription "Vive Louis Napoléon!" and the columns at the right and left were adorned with a gigantic cross of the Legion of Honour, and with the new military medal, on the same large scale. At the same time a *bouquet of bombes* was fired from the largest mortars, and three lines of rockets were sent into the air. Altogether, the number of rockets fired amounted to 60,000!

Even Thursday was not to be the last day of these *fêtes*, for on Friday the Prefect of the Seine was to give a grand banquet to all the Generals and Colonels of the army of Paris.

The celebrated astronomer, M. Arago, the director of the Observatory, having, on Monday morning, written to the Minister of Public Instruction to say that he must refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the President of the Republic, and offering his resignation, the Government has declined accepting the resignation of that philosopher, and has intimated its willingness to exempt him from taking the oath required from all public functionaries. M. Arago will, therefore, resume his office as Director of the Observatory.

General Changarnier has, also, in a letter to Louis Napoleon, dated Malines (Belgium), the 10th instant (Monday), in reply to a demand to take the oath of allegiance to the President, refused in the most pointed terms to take such a step. His letter concludes with these spirited words:—

This oath—extracted by the perjured man who has failed to corrupt me—this oath I refuse.

M. Gridel de Baccarat, Councillor-General of the Meurthe; MM. Barthélemy and Etienne de Tansonville, of the Eure et Loire; M. Esmein, of the Charente; Danthony, of the Drôme; and MM. Guichard and Lacave, of the Yonne, have also refused the oath. At a meeting of the Municipal Council of St. Quentin, convoked for the purpose of taking the oath, six members then present refused. Several members more who did not attend are also expected to refuse. It is believed that several members of the Conservatoire will follow the example of M. F. Arago.

These refusals—especially those of M. Arago and General Changarnier, appearing, as they did, concurrently with the commencement of the *fêtes*—have caused considerable sensation in political affairs.

A mission of Jesuits for Cayenne has been organised by the Government; three have accompanied the convicts to their destination, and three more are about to follow. The Government has granted them a house and lands in Cayenne.

#### SPAIN.

A crusade against the press, both in the provinces and in Madrid, is at present actively pursued by the Spanish Government, who have lately had a most restrictive law enacted against the newspapers, on the harsh provisions of which they declare their fixed intention to act. The journalists have no other remedy than a silent protest, and this they accordingly make by voluntarily ceasing to appear. In Madrid the evening journals have all suspended their publication, as well as the morning ones. The *Esperanza*, *Epocha*, *Observador*, *Católico*, and *Opinion Publica* issued notices on the 4th instant to that effect; and the only political papers now published are the *Orden* and *Espana*. The political jour-

nals of Cadiz, Seville, Barcelona, &c. have also ceased to appear. Thus the Ministers have everything at present their own way, and no sound of opposition is heard either in the tribune or the press. The Minister of Marine, General Francisco Armero, has resigned, after a conference held in Madrid with Senors Mon and Pidal, who think that matters are going too far. A council of Ministers was held subsequently at Aranjuez, at which it is said that a decree, effecting certain alterations of a restrictive character in the electoral law, was adopted by the rest of the Cabinet, General Armero dissenting from it, and requiring his reasons against it to be entered in the minute of the meeting; and subsequently a violent scene is said to have taken place between him and Senor Bravo Murillo. Lieutenant-General Vigodet, now Captain-General of the Cadiz Naval Department, was appointed in his place, but refused to accept office.

#### UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York are dated the 1st inst.

The anniversary of the patron saint of England, St. George, was celebrated, both in New York and Philadelphia, with great spirit by the English societies, who always evince great national pride in the day. An agreeable feature of the evening in both cities was the interchange of toasts and sentiments between the St. George's societies of the two cities by means of the electric telegraph!

The New York Crystal Palace does not appear to be making much headway. About half the capital stock is said to be subscribed, but none, as yet, paid in.

The shock of an earthquake had been felt in several parts of the United States on the afternoon of the 30th ult. It was very sensibly felt at Washington, Baltimore, and throughout Maryland.

Late accounts from Newfoundland report that a dreadful storm had visited that coast, whereby upwards of sixty sailing vessels had been lost, in addition to many other vessels.

The political advices are not of importance.

From California, under date the 1st ult., we have news from the mines of a cheering character. The arrivals of gold-dust at San Francisco were extensive.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 1st of April state that H.M. steamer *Hydra*, Master Commander Belgrave, which left Plymouth on the 10th of February, arrived with the new Governor, General Cathcart; Lieut.-Colonel Seymour (Secretary), and the Hon. B. Curzon (Aide-de-Camp), on the 31st March. His Excellency intended to proceed from the Cape in the *Styx* steamer for the seat of war forthwith.

On the arrival of the Governor an address was presented to him, when his Excellency expressed his hope that the Constitution would do for the Cape colonists all that they expected from it.

From the seat of war we learn that the Kaffirs continue to avoid a general action. The cruelty of their conduct to their unfortunate English captives is described as of the most horrible character, and the protracted tortures inflicted as of the most savage kind.

Two actions at the Waterkloof are noticed during the preceding month, in one of which the Hon. H. Wrottesley, of the 43d, lost his life, and ten men of the 91st were wounded. In the second action (on the 5th of March) Colonel Yarborough was wounded. Our troops took 35 horses and 93 head of cattle, and were retiring, when the Hottentots killed Sergeants Frane and Huggin, and four privates of the 43d, captured Sergeant Laing, and killed a private of the 74th. The Kaffirs fought vigorously, but were subsequently repulsed with considerable loss by Captain Carey and some Cape Mounted Rifles.

The colonists generally regret the removal of Sir Harry Smith.

The Legislative Council had subscribed £500 towards the sufferers by the wreck of the *Birkenhead*: about £1000 had been subscribed to the end of March.

#### AUSTRALIA.

We have accounts this week from Melbourne and the Victoria Gold Mines, dated January 27, from which we learn that the excitement was rapidly increasing, and that about 20,000 people had already reached the place from the neighbouring colonies. Special instances were mentioned in which parties had obtained gold valued at about £30 day for several successive days, while even since the scarcity of water the average at the chief point of operations had been £3. These results were principally obtained from surface diggings on a slope of the range not a quarter of an acre in extent. It was estimated that since the discovery the general yield, including what had found its way into the banks, had been at least £1,000,000 sterling, and that already, up to the 18th of January, £660,000 had been exported to this country. When the winter rains should set in, it was anticipated that the most extraordinary consequences would be witnessed. In the meantime labour was fetching high rates: reapers were paid 28s. a day, besides a considerable allowance of spirits; and servants, who previously obtained about £30 to £35 per annum, were now readily engaged at £60. The retail business of the place had improved in proportion, the expenditure by the mining population being distinguished for its extravagance. The latest price of gold was £2 18s. to £3 per ounce. The amount brought by the vessel which conveys the present intelligence is understood to be upwards of £160,000. The *Himalaya* and *Sarah Anne*, which left previously with 26,547 and 14,004 ounces, have yet to arrive.

THE RUSSIAN COURT.—From Berlin we learn that the Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Cosel on the 7th inst., at five o'clock in the afternoon. They were there received by the King of Prussia. After a short stay, the Emperor set out for Vienna, where he arrived at mid-day on the 8th; and the Empress, accompanied by the King of Prussia, proceeded to Breslau and Berlin. The Emperor and King reached the latter city on the evening of the 8th. The Ministers and some high State dignitaries were presented to her Imperial Majesty, and she subsequently left for Potsdam, with the King and Queen.

#### CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW NEAR ALLAHABAD, IN THE NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF BENGAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is customary during the cold season for those officers who have charge of districts of the regulation provinces to make a tour through them, by which means they become personally acquainted with the capabilities or deficiencies of the land over which their jurisdiction extends; and are enabled to maintain a more efficient check on the native officials, to whom are confided the minor details of administration. It was during a tour of this kind that the capture which we are about to describe, and which our Illustration depicts, was effected.

Rundheer Singh, of Syabad, in the kingdom of Oude, a large landholder, and son of Pirtipal Singh, *talooquadar*, or head of a district, had rendered himself notorious by his crimes; so much so, that even the Oude Government, patient and long-suffering as it is to criminals who carry matters with a high hand, saw itself compelled to take notice of his misdeeds. But Rundheer Singh's exploits were not confined to the kingdom of Oude; there were in our own territory some who had felt the weight of his hand, and who trembled at his name. Proscribed by the King and a price of 1000 rupees set on his head, Rundheer Singh was hard pressed by the Oude frontier police, two nine-pounder guns which adorned his stronghold taken, a large portion of his property seized, he himself obliged to retreat, and requisitions for his capture addressed by the Oude Government to the British authorities. All efforts, however, proved unsuccessful; and he probably flattered himself that he had effectually baffled pursuit, as he had succeeded with a number of his men in leaving Oude, crossing the British territory, and taking up a temporary residence in the native state of Rewah.

On Tuesday, Feb. 10, Mr. R. H. Dunlop, joint magistrate, while on his tour through the Barra and Khyrajurh districts, which lie south of the Jumna, and form a portion of the Allahabad commissionership, had pitched his tents at a village named Jhunhurra, when three men requested an interview, and producing documents which showed them to belong to the Oude frontier police, commanded by Captain Orr, of the King of Oude's service, and containing a requisition for aid from the British authorities, informed him that the notorious Rundheer Singh, whom they had, with the unflinching perseverance of blood-hounds, tracked during the last four months, was then encamped within six miles of that place, and requested his assistance to enable them to effect the capture.

The great difficulty was, that the outlaw had pitched his camp just within the boundary of the territory of the Rajah of Rewah, an independent prince. Mr. Dunlop, not feeling himself empowered to attempt, of his own authority, a violation of foreign territory, lost no time in referring the question for the decision of his immediate superior, the magistrate of Allahabad, Mr. H. C. T. Acker. This officer, with great spirit and promptitude, unhesitatingly took upon himself the responsibility, thus leaving the joint magistrate at liberty to act.

It was known that Rundheer Singh had with him about three hundred men, all lawless desperadoes like himself; and it was also known that his band had some time before cut to pieces five of the King of Oude's sepoys, who had attempted his capture. It was necessary, therefore, to provide for extraordinary precautions, and Mr. Dunlop collected, in haste, such of the police and revenue establishments as were available. He succeeded in mustering thirty-four men, headed by the native deputy-magistrate of the Barra district, who was the only person to be at all depended upon in the very likely case of a scuffle. Fortunately, Captain Orr's





CAPTURE OF THE ROBBER CHIEF, RUNDHEER SINGH, OF SYFABAD, IN OUDE.

men were bold, resolute fellows; and, still more opportunely, an old soldier, Mr. Sheels, then employed on the repairs of a neighbouring road, arrived in the nick of time and volunteered his services.

A portion of the Rewah frontier is formed by the river Tons, and it was in a grove of trees on the southern bank of the stream that Rundheer Singh's camp was said to be pitched. At between two and three A.M. of the 12th February, Mr. Dunlop and his party, all well armed, started, and fording the river by moonlight, crossed at about six hundred yards below the grove indicated. Hitherto all had gone on admirably; but when within one hundred yards of the spot, the "lightning throwers" began to exhibit some diminution of alacrity, apparently not relishing the prospect of the greeting which 300 dacoits might be disposed to bestow upon any intruder on their morning slumbers. Daylight was approaching, and, notwithstanding all precautions, the alarm was beginning to spread: it was necessary to use despatch. Captain Orr's men, drawing their swords, told Mr. Dunlop that they would show him the man, and, accompanied by that gentleman, dashed on in advance, and entering the camp seized on Rundheer Singh, whose couch was laid under the close branches of a baier tree. In an instant all was uproar; the dacoits, awakened by the sound of the scuffle, sprang to their feet, and with naked swords rushed to rescue their leader; Mr. Dunlop, however, sword in hand, confronted them. Many a native who would not hesitate to encounter a coloured opponent, or meet the cut of a native sabre, yet dreads to close with the pale-faced representatives of Europe, and shrinks in horror from the deadly thrust of an English sword: at the talismanic words, therefore, "In the name of the British Government!" every sabre was lowered, and the majority of Rundheer's men took to flight. [This is the moment which our Artist has selected for illustration]. Whilst this was going on, Mr. Sheels and the native deputy magistrate galloped up, the former dismounting, and handing his sword to the deputy magistrate, rendered Rundheer's capture no longer matter of doubt, by tying that worthy's hands behind his back. Some of the police, who had prevailed on themselves to approach the spot, then disarmed such of the dacoit's men as had remained.

Thus was effected, without bloodshed or accident, an important capture, which, but for the awe inspired by the presence of two Europeans, and the decision and courage which they displayed, under circumstances of no inconsiderable danger, must, to a certainty, have been purchased at the cost of human life; and the success of which, even at that price, would have been more than doubtful, had the business been left in the hands of a native official. Property to a considerable amount, including seven elephants and an unusually large and intractable

rhinoceros, was seized in the outlaw's camp, and has been made over to the Lucknow authorities. Annexed is a Sketch of the rhinoceros, taken while the animal was asleep.

In addition to the 1000 rupees offered by the King of Oude for Rundheer Singh's capture, which sum has been divided between Mr. Sheels, Captain Orr's men, and such of the police as aided in disarming the dacoits, his Majesty has been pleased to testify his sense of the obligation conferred on his Government by presenting Mr. Dunlop with a handsome sword, dagger, and shield. The stringent rules, however, issued by the Court of Directors against the retention of presents from native courts by civilians, will preclude the local Government from permitting these articles to be retained by that gentleman; they must, as in all similar cases, be transferred to the Company's treasury, and sold for the benefit of Government. Still more valuable than such presents, however, must be the high encomiums which he has received, not only from his immediate superiors, but also from his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The deputy-magistrate, who behaved with a coolness somewhat unusual among men of his cast (the Kayeth, or writer), has also received a suitable reward, in the shape of a "thillat," or dress of honour, of the value of five hundred rupees, from the British Government.

Rundheer Singh's life is forfeited to the offended justice of Oude: but not only is he rich himself, but he has wealthy relations; and it is not improbable that their gold may arrest the sword, now ready to fall on him. Should this be the case, and Rundheer Singh, as would most probably happen, recommence his career of violence and wrong, and become again an outlaw and fugitive, let us hope there may be at hand some one gifted with judgment and courage equal to that which has been displayed by Mr. Dunlop, to secure to him that punishment which his misdeeds merit, and which, sooner or later, must overtake him.

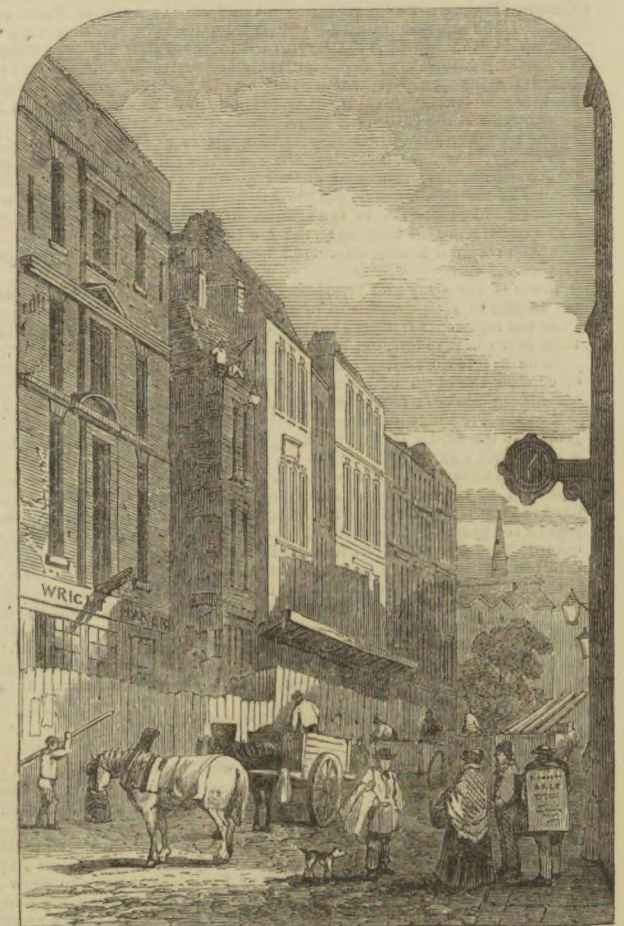
The following notice of the affair is from the *Friend of India*, of March 16th, 1852:—"The *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th inst. contained a notice of the capture of an Oude robber, named Rundheer Singh, by Mr. R. H. Dunlop, the joint magistrate of Jnanpore, and the seizure of his property, including several elephants and a rhinoceros. We were struck at the time with the appearance of so remarkable an item in the inventory of the baggage of a robber chief; but we have since had an opportunity of inquiring further details of the affair, which was in fact a most dashing exploit, and calculated to raise the credit of the British Government as much as of the officer who performed it."

The accompanying illustrations are from Sketches by F. Slinger, Esq., Deputy-Collector of Allahabad.

#### CANNON-STREET, OPPOSITE LONDON-STONE, REMOVED FOR THE CITY IMPROVEMENT, JULY, 1850.

THE thoroughfare now in progress from St. Paul's Churchyard to King William-street will form one of the most striking changes since the reconstruction of the City after the Great Fire of 1666; both as regards local trade, and as a medium passage from London-bridge and the docks, and the commercial traffic between the eastern and western parts of London.

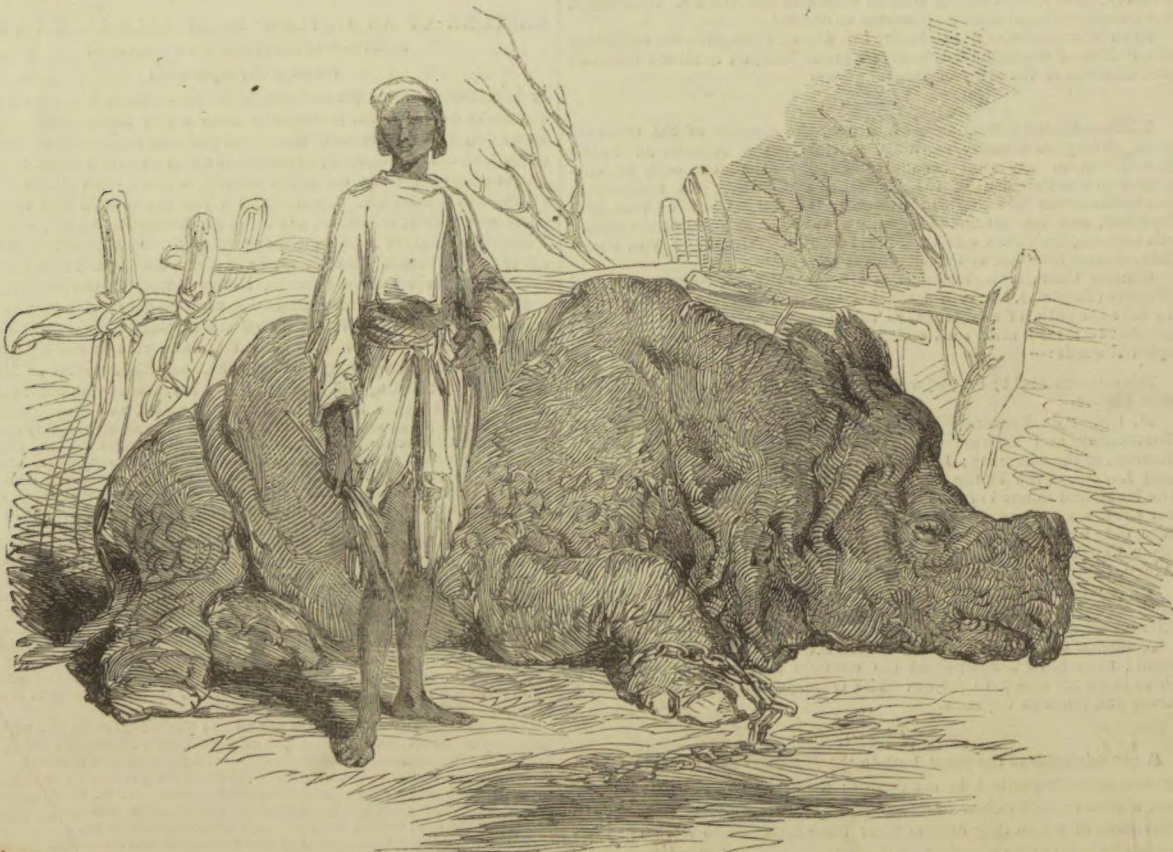
Previous to the Fire, the leading thoroughfares of the City lay in much the same disposition as constructed by its Roman founders; London-stone marking the centre of the original establishment, on the line of Watling-street whereof Cannon-street was a portion, being supposed to have formed the principal street and prætorian road of Roman London.



CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—CANNON-STREET, OPPOSITE LONDON-STONE.

The name of Dowgate or Duer (water) gate, whence a ferry in connexion with this line crossed the Thames, suggests, by its Celtic origin, the probability of this thoroughfare having been a British road prior to the Roman occupation. London-stone stood originally on the south side of Cannon-street, and an examination made after the Great Fire, by Wren, when in its original position, may be noticed as affording an interesting collation with the remains recently discovered a little westward, on the opposite side of the way, noticed in this paper April 17th.

In the course of his operations, Wren laid bare the foundations of this monument, which he believed to be the central milliarum or point whence distances were computed on the military roads traversing London. "In the adjoining ground to the south, upon digging for altars," says the author of "Parentalia," "were discovered some tessellated pavements, and other extensive remains of Roman workmanship and buildings. Probably," he continues, "this might in some degree have imitated the Milliarum Aureum at Constantinople, which was not in the form of a pillar, as at Rome, but an eminent building; for under its roof, according to Cedrenus and Suidas, stood the statues of Constantine and Helena, Trajan, an equestrian statue of Hadrian, a statue of Fortune, and many other figures and decorations."

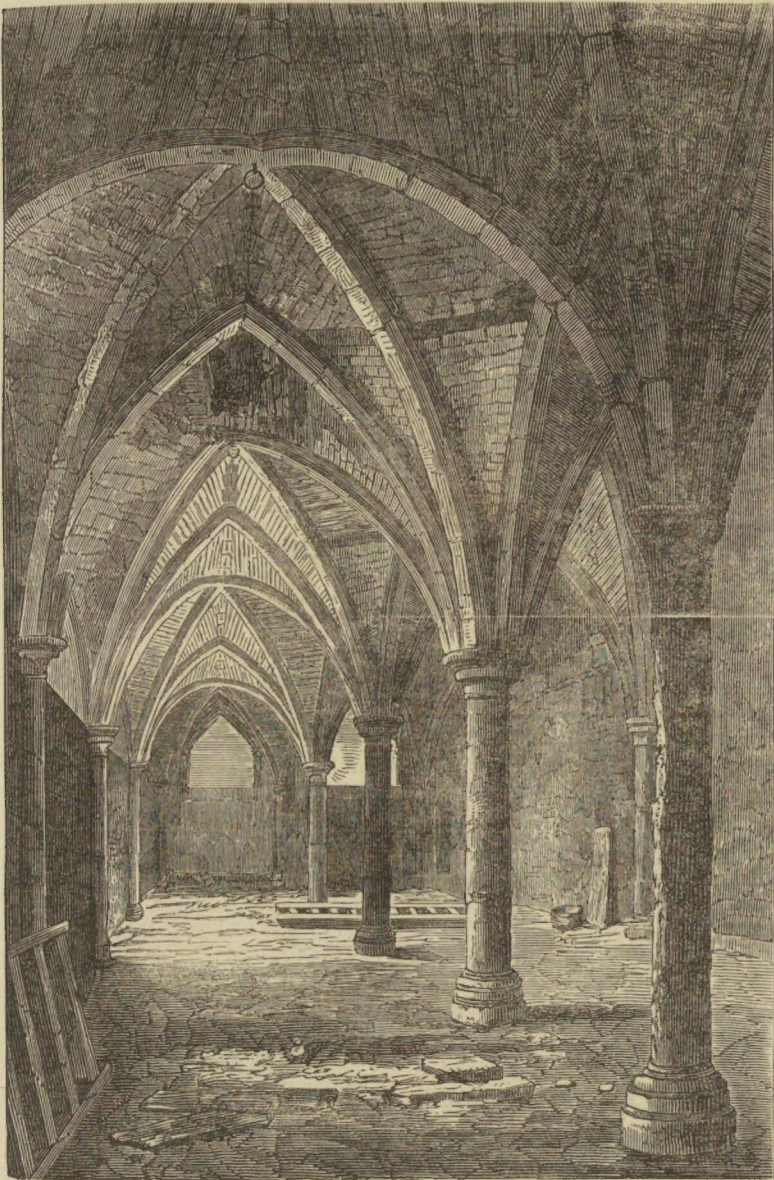


RHINOCEROS IN RUNDHEER SINGH'S CAMP.





London-stone may be looked upon as the only existing monument of which record is made prior to the Conquest, being mentioned as a landmark in a list of rents belonging to Christ Church, in Canterbury, at the end of "a fair Gospel-book" given by Athelstane. This is quoted by Stow, who describes the appearance of the stone as it was in his day, being "fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken." In 1742 this venerable monument was ordered to be removed as a nuisance, when Mr. Thomas Maiden, of Sherburne-lane, printer, prevailed upon the churchwardens of St. Swithin's (the church being then under repair) to allow its remains, or a fragment thereof, to be enshrined in the wall of the edifice under their charge, where it now appears encased in freestone, still somewhat in bulk beyond comparison with "an agate stone on the forefinger of an alder-



THE CRYPT OF GISORS HALL, CLEARED.

man," yet greatly dwindled from its original dimensions. The projection shown on the right hand of the accompanying Engraving, at the base of the Church, gives a side elevation of the case which contains this relic, the most time-honoured of the few vestiges of old London, now rapidly passing away.

The houses opposite exhibited a good specimen of the brickwork subsequent to the Great Fire, especially that on the left, formerly the corner of Bush-lane, which displayed some ornamentation. Several of those houses retained their original signs and badges, among which was a spirited representation of a greyhound in full career, with an ornamental framework, cut in stone. Those edifices are now replaced by structures which appear as stately and spacious to modern eyes as their predecessors may have done to those of nearly two centuries ago.

CRYPT OF GISORS HALL.

This very interesting vestige of the architecture of the thirteenth century, a view of which was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 26, 1851, has recently been completely cleared; the bins appropriate to its former use as a wine-cellar having been removed, the floor disencumbered of about three feet of soil, by which means the bases of the pillars are revealed on their original level, and the windows opened out, so as to give the place quite a different aspect, exhibiting its entire proportions under an access of daylight sufficient to render the whole distinctly visible.

The Crypt is now accessible by its original entrance, down a short flight of steps from Basing-lane; and every attention being paid to the interest shown by numerous visitors, the place is resorted to by all classes, and the question as to the means of its preservation has become a topic of public interest. But for various reasons this desirable object can hardly be anticipated, inasmuch as that the building being situated about the middle of the intended line of street, the crown of the arches would project about two feet above the roadway as its level is ordered: independent of which, supposing the street to be elevated in this part in order to cover this projection, the dilapidated state of some of the supports could afford but frail resistance to the pressure of heavy vehicles likely to pass over it in the course of daily traffic. Moreover, as lying directly in the way of the main sewer to be constructed along the middle of the roadway, the Crypt would present an obstacle to a feature of the utmost importance in a sanitary point of view.

The accompanying View is taken from the north end of the Crypt—the building, it may be remarked, standing north and south; and it will be

observed that the first clear pillar is greatly shattered, the stone appearing to have been calcined by fire: this, with some corresponding appearances on the exterior, are probably tokens of the Great Fire of 1666, when the ancient superstructure succumbed to that formidable conflagration. In other parts the roof has been damaged, and portions of the ribs broken away for the purposes of modern alteration. It is remarkable



COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, INAUGURATED IN PEEL-PARK, SALFORD, ON SATURDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM.—THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



that no vestige of pavement has been discovered, unless some few fragments of Purbeck stone which were found may have been part of a flooring removed at some former time. The whole skeleton of the edifice is of Caen stone, and the roof is chalk, with key-stones of fire-stone.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Association, on Wednesday evening, there was a very interesting discussion on the history, architectural character, and proposed means of saving the above crypt from demolition; Dr. W. Pettigrew in the chair. Mr. White dwelt with much emphasis on the ability and alacrity with which the crypt had been cleared and rendered accessible to the public, adding that it could not possibly be preserved in its present situation. Mr. Deputy Lott suggested its removal to the space now occupied by modern brick cellars beneath the Guildhall, the crypt of which occupies but a moiety of the area. Thus would be exhibited the architecture of the 13th and 15th centuries in contrast. With this view Mr. Lott has procured a suspension of the destruction of the crypt by the concession of the Commission of Sewers. Meanwhile, the crypt proves very attractive.

### INAUGURATION OF THE SALFORD MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

It will be recollected, that, soon after the death of this lamented statesman, the erection of a statue to his memory was determined upon in many towns of the kingdom, of which Salford has taken the lead, the Statue there having been inaugurated on Saturday last. It has been appropriately placed in Peel Park, named after Sir Robert Peel, who was a liberal contributor to the subscription for this park by the people of Manchester and Salford. The statue stands on the lawn in front of the public library, and is seen to advantage from the great public thoroughfare through the borough, called the Crescent. The sculptor is Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street, London, whose model received in the competition the highest prize, £50. The likeness is admirable; the attitude of the figure is dignified, easy, and natural; Sir Robert being represented, as he has often been seen when addressing the House of Commons, with his right hand resting upon the hip, and the left (holding a scroll) slightly extended, but not elevated—falling principally over the left shoulder—to give the statue ample breadth and appearance of stability, without hiding any portion of the figure. The statue is of bronze, 10 feet high, resting upon a plinth of the same material, about 10 inches high. The pedestal (also 10 feet high) is of polished Aberdeen granite, but in its proportions admirably calculated for its object—to afford a sufficient resting-place for the statue, and to harmonise with it, if not to lighten the effect of the figure, rather than by its extent or character to dwarf the appearance. On the front is the word "Peel," in raised letters; on the right side being engraved "Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Born February 5th, 1778; died, July 2nd, 1850. Erected by public subscription, February, 1852." On the left side of the pedestal is the following extract from one of the latest speeches of the deceased statesman in the House of Commons:—

It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recollect their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice.

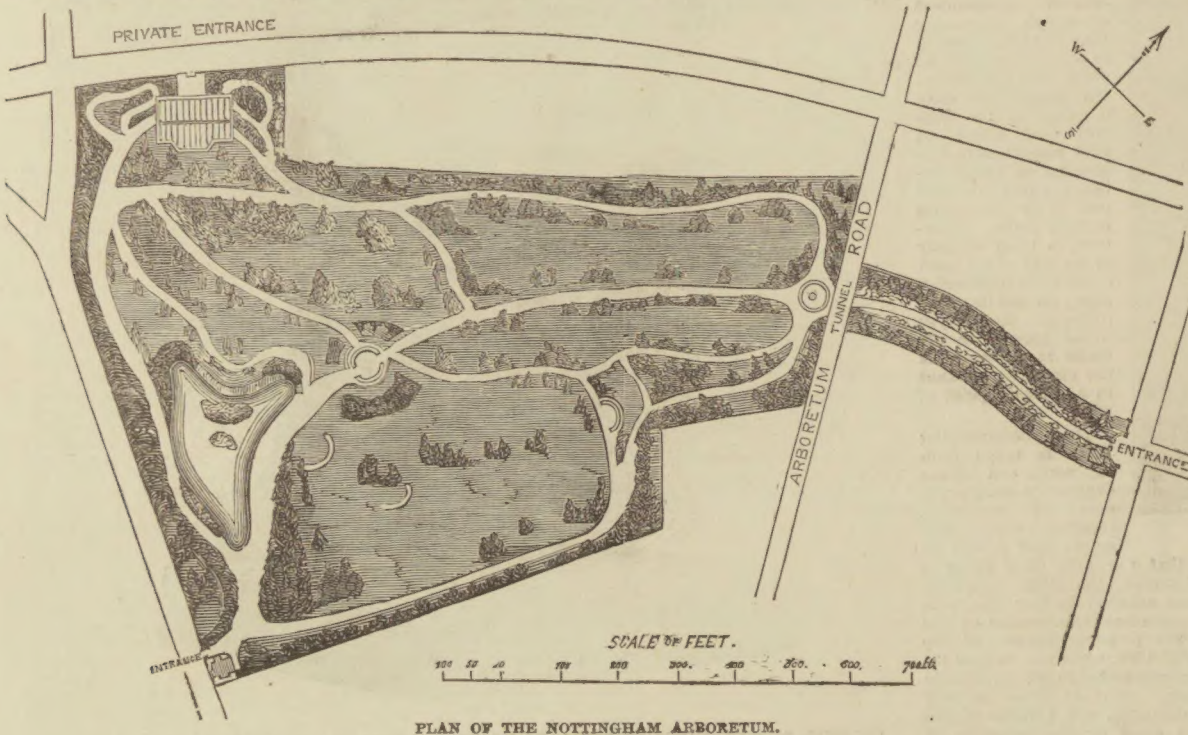
The inauguration of the Statue on Saturday was an interesting ceremony. The members of the corporation of Salford, headed by the Mayor, Frank Ashton, Esq., walked in procession from the Town-hall to Peel Park, where, the Statue having been uncovered, Mr. Brotherton, M.P., addressed the assembly, and concluded by presenting the transfer of the Monument to the corporation, which was received by the Mayor, who then paid a graceful tribute to the character of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Gibson, the town-clerk, then read the deed of transfer, and the outdoor ceremony concluded. The corporation and the invited strangers then retired to the library to partake of a cold collation. A number of appropriate toasts followed, to which Sir John Potter, Sir Ekanah Armitage, Mr. Edward Grundy (of Bury), Mr. Brotherton, and other gentlemen responded. The public assembled in thousands during the afternoon to view the Statue, and appeared much gratified.

### OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM.

On Tuesday this long-anticipated festival took place at Nottingham. A procession was formed at two o'clock, in the Market-place, in front of the Exchange, and marched up Clumber-street and Mansfield-road to the top entrance, and thence round the entire grounds, in the following order:—The "plinders," in livery of green turned up with silver lace; the Enclosure Commissioners; magistrates; bellman and sheriff's officers in livery, bearing small silver maces; the Mayor's serjeant in scarlet gown, bearing the large gold mace; the Mayor (Mr. W. Felkin), supported by Mr. Ball, the sheriff of the borough, and the town clerk, in their robes of office, the clerk to the magistrates, magistrates, aldermen, common councilmen, bearing wands; auditors and assessors, citizens, four abreast; South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry band; citizens, four abreast; the North Leicester Yeomanry band, including part of the band of the Duke of Rutland; citizens; the Campanalogian band; citizens. Having perambulated the walks of the entire area, about 18 acres, the Mayor addressed the vast multitude, alluding to the progress making for the benefit of the people in every branch of science, and specially referring to the rapidly-improving position of the town of Nottingham up to the present time. The townspeople had but 300 acres for public recreation; but by an act of Parliament passed in 1845, they have gained the present Arboretum. The Mayor was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address. The National Anthem was then sung, three times three cheers given for the Queen, and three for Mr. Felkin, and the multitude broke into groups, and devoted the remainder of the afternoon and evening to dancing, promenading the walks, listening to the music, singing, &c. A juvenile band of fliers and drummers was a source of considerable amusement and attraction. At six o'clock the corporation and principal inhabitants dined together in the Exchange hall.

The Arboretum, of which we annex a Plan, has been most judiciously laid out. From near the principal entrance lodge stretches a miniature lake, stocked with a variety of British aquatic birds. The grounds are tastefully planted with trees and shrubs, whose botanical names it is intended to indicate by labels. The beautifully undulating greensward has been levelled in places for dancing; and handsome refreshment rooms have been built, where, however, fermented drinks have been interdicted. The Arboretum is gratuitously open, three days of the week. On Tuesday there was an immense number of visitors from the midland and northern counties, from Birmingham and the Potteries, from Lancashire and the West Riding, as well as from the surrounding agricultural districts.



### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 16.—Fifth Sunday after Easter.  
MONDAY, 17.—Dr. Jenner born, 1748; died, 1823.  
TUESDAY, 18.—Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1804.  
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536.  
THURSDAY, 20.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.  
FRIDAY, 21.—First Railway Act passed, 1801.  
SATURDAY, 22.—Trinity Term begins.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 30	0 45	1 5	1 25	1 40	2 0	2 15
2 30	1 45	2 5	2 25	2 40	3 0	3 15
3 30	2 45	3 5	3 25	3 40	4 0	4 15
4 30	3 45	4 5	4 25	4 40	5 0	5 15

**OXFORD COMMEMORATION MUSICAL FESTIVAL,** 1852.—A Grand Musical Performance will take place in the THEATRE, OXFORD, on TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, and Wednesday Morning, June 23. Balls will be given in the Town-hall on Monday Evening, June 21, and on Thursday Evening, June 24.—Full particulars will be duly announced.

**ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,** for main-  
taining, clothing, and educating Children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not (by voluntary contributions).  
The ANNUAL MEETING of those formerly GIRLS in these SCHOOLS will be held at the ROYAL ASYLUM, Brixton Hill, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of NORWICH in the Chair.  
EDWARD FRED. LEES, Secretary.  
Visitors admitted by Ticket at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. Rewards distributed at Three o'clock.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—By the  
Gracious Permission of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the superb COLLECTION OF FIFTY PICTURES, painted by JOSEPH NASH, LOUIS HAGHE, and DAVID ROBERTS, R.A. are NOW EXHIBITING at Messrs DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.

Now ready, Part I. of  
**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S PICTURES**  
OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. By Messrs NASH, HAGHE, and D. ROBERTS, R.A. containing Tunis, Zoliverin, and Medieval Court. Price One Guinea. Proofs, a Guinea and a Half. Parts 2 and 3 will appear on the 1st of June. The publishers beg to announce that they have altered their original intention of reducing the plates from these magnificent drawings to the scale of "Nash's Mansions," "Haghe's Belgium," &c., and that they will be perfect fac-similes of the originals in size and in every other respect. Mr. Nash having himself undertaken the execution of the work in Chromo-lithography. In consequence of this alteration in size, the price of the work will be raised on the completion of the 1st volume (eight parts) to 25s. per part to non-subscribers. Persons wishing to secure copies of this splendid record of the past great event, upon which the first artistic talent in the country is engaged, are requested to apply at once to the publishers, or to their booksellers, in order to obtain early impressions.

1. United States	14. France	28. India	40. Cotton
2. Russia	15. Switzerland	29. "	41. Flax
3. Zollverein	16. Belgium	30. "	42. Woolen
4. "	17. Holland	31. "	43. Hardware
5. Austria	18. Greece	32. West Indies and Colonies	44. Sheffield Hardware
6. "	19. Turkey	33. Canada	45. Machinery
7. North Germany	20. "	34. Guernsey, Jersey, Malta, and Ceylon	46. Moving Machinery
8. Sweden and Denmark	21. Tunis	35. Medieval Court	47. Agriculture
9. Spain and Portugal	22. Tunis and China	36. Furniture	48. Coals and Exterior
10. Italy	23. China	37. Minerals	49. North Transept (waiting for the Queen)
11. France	24. India	38. Minerals	50. Closing Ceremony
12. "	25. "	39. Painted Glass	
13. "	26. "		

The work will be completed in Sixteen Parts, with valuable descriptive letterpress.  
DICKINSON BROTHERS, her Majesty's publishers, 114, New Bond street, where the originals may be seen.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,**  
and the FRENCH PLAYS.—W. R. SAMS has for Nightly Disposal some of the BEST BOXES and STALLS; also Pit Tickets. Private Boxes at every Theatre in London. Royal Library, St. James's-street.

**OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS.**  
ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms.  
At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET.  
FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.  
PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE,**  
Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, MAY 17, will be performed the CORSIAN BROTHERS, A LUCKY FRIDAY, and (compressed in One Act) the New Fairy Easter Piece. Tuesday, 18, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and A Lucky Friday. Wednesday, 19, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and A Lucky Friday. Thursday, 20, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 21, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Saturday, 22, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

**FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY,**  
WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, the new Piece, entitled NIAISE DE ST FLEUR and PETITS MOYENS, with other entertainments. On Wednesday next will be produced an entirely new Comedy entitled LE COLLIER DE PERLES, and a new Vaudeville in one Act, UN SERVICE A BLANCHARD, for the benefit of Mademoiselle Cheri, and last Night but Three of M. Numa's engagement.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

**GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr.**  
MITCHELL respectfully announces that he has entered into arrangements for presenting, for the first time in this country, a short Series (limited to Twelve Representations) of GERMAN DRAMAS and COMEDIES. The First Representation will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening, JUNE 2, 1852, when Goethe's Tragedy of EGMENT, with the Original Music of Beethoven, will be produced; and in which Herr Emilie Devrient, Herr Harting, Herr C. Kühn, Herr Wisthaler, Fräulein Wilhelm, and Frau Von Müller will have the honour of making their First Appearances in England.—Subscriptions will be arranged for Twelve Representations.—The Terms of which, and Prospectuses of the general arrangements, may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and  
Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, MAY 17th, and during the Week, the entertainments will commence precisely at Seven, with the gorgeous and warlike Spectacle of BONAPARTE in EGYPT; or, the Battle of Aboukir. The Scenes in the Arena will be of the most novel and pleasing description, supported by the most talented corps of Equestrians, male and female, in Europe. The whole concluding with a Langleigh AFTERPIECE.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily. Stage-Manager, Mr. C. Leclerc.

**ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET,**  
WEST STRAND.—Sixth Week of ALADDIN.—On MONDAY, MAY 17, and every Evening during the week, the HAPPY MANAGER; a Dramatic Difficulty, in one act. After which, the admired Burlesque, the ARCADIAN BROTHERS; or, the SPIRIT OF PUNCH. To conclude with the popular Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP, newly trimmed and burnished. A MORNING PERFORMANCE on Wednesday, the 19th, and Saturday, the 22d, to commence at 3 o'clock. Doors open half an hour before each performance. Those popular Artists the Ebony Marionettes, are re-engaged, and will appear again shortly. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre from Eleven till Five; and of all the principal Librarians.

**KRAUSZ DE FEHER at the HOLY LAND, EGYPTIAN-**  
HALL.—The Great DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM, with Grand Sacred Music by a full Choir, and Hebrew Melodies. Followed by Herr Krausz de Feher's National Songs in 35 Languages. Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.—An exhibit on of enduring interest.—Times.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

**THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN**  
TO VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens: a fine series of Antelope having been added to the Hippopotamus, Elephant, and other rare animals, during the winter. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s. on Mondays, 6d.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The  
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, FALMALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Reservations, Half a Guinea; Single Tickets, Seven Shillings. To be had at Cramer's, at Chappell's, New Bond-street; and of Mr BRINLEY RICHARDS, 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square.  
GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**  
—The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James' Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s.  
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION,** comprising upwards of  
Three Hundred Original Works, entirely by AMATEUR ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the morning until dusk, at the Gallery, No. 131, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera House Colonnade. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

**MR. BENEDICT** has the honour to announce that his  
ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place during the Second Week of JUNE next, upon the same scale of magnitude as former years; full particulars of which will be duly announced.—3, Manchester-square, May 15, 1852.

**MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' SECOND PERFORMANCE**  
OF CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Reserve Tickets, Half a Guinea; Single Tickets, Seven Shillings. To be had at Cramer's, at Chappell's, New Bond-street; and of Mr BRINLEY RICHARDS, 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN** of all  
AGES.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of giving the above ENTERTAINMENT, for the first time, at the MUSIC-HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 17, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Next to be had only of Messrs C. OLLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street; and of Messrs R. OLLIVIER, 19 Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall.

**SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI** has the honour to announce  
that he will give TWO MATINEES MUSICALES at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, on SATURDAY, MAY 22, and JUNE 19, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Full particulars will be shortly announced.—Tickets may be had at all the principal music warehouses; and of Signor Giulio Regondi, 59, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

**M. EMILE PRUDENT** has the honour to announce that he  
will give a Second MORNING CONCERT on SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, when he will perform some New Compositions for the Pianoforte. M. PRUDENT will be assisted by Eminent Artists, Vocal and Instrumental.—Full particulars to be had of Messrs. BOSEY and Co., 28, Holles-street.

**MR. RICHARD BLAGROVE'S FIRST CONCERTINA**  
CONCERT will take place at the Concert-Rooms, 71, Mortimer-street, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, MAY 20, to be assisted by Mademoiselle Pleyel, Mademoiselle Williams, Signor Bottesini, Messrs T. Williams, H. Blagrove, W. H. Holmes, J. Ward, and G. J. Case. Stalls to be had only of Messrs Wheatstone, 20, Conduit-street; and at the Rooms, where a plan of the numbered Stalls may be seen.

**SONGS, POETS, and MELODIES of SCOTLAND.**—Mr.  
MILNE, SCOTTISH VOCALIST, will give his ENTERTAINMENT in the ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 17th MAY. To begin at Eight o'clock. Pianist, Mr. Rooke.—Tickets at CHAPPELL'S; at Campbell, Hansford, and Co., New Bond-street; and at Cramer's, Regent-street. Seats to be had only of the principal music warehouses; and of Signor Giulio Regondi, 59, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

**MR. LUCAS** respectfully announces that the FOURTH and  
LAST MUSICAL EVENING will take place at his residence, 54, Berners-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th May, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Programme: Quartette, E flat, Cherubini, and No. 78, Haydn; Prize Quartet, V. Lachner; Sonata, Op. 30, and Quintet, Op. 29, Beethoven. Performers: Violins, Mr. Sainson and Mr. Blagrove; Violas, Mr. Hill and Mr. R. Blagrove; Violoncello, Mr. Lucas; Piano, Herr Paue and Herr Schachner (his first appearance in England).—Family and Single Tickets to be obtained of Messrs ADDISON and HOLLIER, 210, Regent-street, and Mr. LUCAS, 54, Berners-street.

**MADAME PLEYEL** has the honour to announce that her  
GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, MAY 20, to commence at half-past two o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Madlle Jetty de Treffe, Miss Doby, M. Fedor, and Herr Staudigl. Pianoforte, Madame Pleyel, who will perform a Concerto by Beethoven, a Concerto by Mendelssohn, a Selection from Rossini's Soires Musicales, and a Grand Fantasia from "Le Prophete," by Liszt. The Orchestra will be on the most extensive scale, comprising the most eminent performers. Leader, Mr. Willy; conductor, Mr. Frank Mori; pianoforte accompanist, Herr Rummel. Reserved seats, 15s each; tickets, 10s 6d each. may be had at all the principal music warehouses, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, Regent-street.

**GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—EXETER-HALL.**—  
Tickets, 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls (Numbered), 7s.—Mr. JARRETT has the honour to announce that, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY next, MAY 19, a GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE will take place as above, supported by the following celebrated Artists:—Mrs Sims Reeves, Miss M. Williams, Madlle Falcioni, Madlle Jetty Treffe, Mr. Braham, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Staudigl, &c. Instrumental Soloists: Madlle Pleyel, MM. Sivori, Piat, Bottesini, Richardson, Harper, Arban, Cioffi, and Lazarus. The Chorus by the ladies of Her Majesty's Theatre. The Orchestra will consist of upwards of one hundred eminent Artists. Conductors: MM. Bottesini, Anshuet, Billel, Schimon, and Aguilar.—Tickets may be had at the office, No. 2, in Exeter Hall; Messrs Cramer and Beale, Regent-street; Mr. Allerott, 15, New Bond-street, and of all Music-sellers.

**NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The Directors beg to  
state that the FIFTH CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, MAY 28th, when Beethoven's Symphony in A, the "Wappurg's Night," by Mendelssohn, with other important works, will be performed.—WILBERT BEALE, Secretary.

**EXETER-HALL.**—New Oratorio, DANIEL (sixth chapter), by  
GEORGE LAKE, FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 21. Also Mendelssohn's Psalm 55, and Weber's Psalm of Jehovah (all first time). Vocalists—Misses Messent, Stewart, Foltin; Messrs Sims Reeves, Shonbridge, H. Buckland, Leffer, and H. Phillips; with band and chorus of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s, 5s, and 10s 6d; at Addison's, 210, Regent-street, and all Music-sellers.

**MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.**  
TUESDAY, MAY 18, at Half-past Three.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet, No. 76, in G, Haydn; Duet, Op. 69, in A, Piano and Cello, Beethoven; Quintet, Op. 33, E flat, Spohr. Piano Solos, Berceuse, Chopin; Capriccio, F sharp minor, Op. 5, Mendelssohn. Executants—Sivori, Morali, Onry, Le Jeune, and Piat. Pianoforte, Charles Hallé.—Single Tickets, Half a Guinea. To be had only at Cramer and Co's, Regent-street. Owing to the great accession of new members, no artist can be admitted without a ticket signed by one of the committee.  
J. ELLA, Director.

VIEUXTEMPS will arrive the first week in June, from St. Petersburg. All communications for this eminent violinist to be addressed to Cramer and Co, or Mr Ella.

**MUSIC of the TYROL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**  
Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that the troupe of TYROLESE MINSTRELS—Simon Ho aus, Veit Ram, Ludwig Rainer, Klier, and Madlle Margreiter, whose private and public performances have been so eminently successful—are engaged to give a limited SERIES of CONCERTS at this Theatre, which will take place THIS EVENING, SATURDAY MAY 15, and on Monday Morning, May 17. The Evening Entertainment to commence at Half-past Eight; Morning at Half-past Two.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

**M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS** will have the honour of con-  
tinuing his CONFERENCE sur l'Histoire de l'Etablissement Monarchique en France pendant le Règne de Louis XII, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, in the following order:—TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 18; THURSDAY, MAY 20; Tuesday, May 25; Thursday, May 27; Tuesday, June 1; and Friday, June 3. Commencing at Three o'clock. Subscription to the Series, Two Guineas; Single Tickets, 7s 6d each. Full particulars may be had of W. JEFFS, Foreign Booksellers to the Royal Family, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly; Messrs Barthes and Lowell, foreign booksellers, Great Marlborough-street; and of Mr Pickering, Piccadilly.

**BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM** and  
the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W. BEVERLY, on a scale of unequalled magnificence. The figures and objects life-size. A grandeur of effect and impressiveness are produced by the introduction of Sacred Vocal Music (never attempted at any other Diorama), sung by a full Choir, with Organ Accompaniment. Daily at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock. Admission 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

**GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.**  
Now exhibiting Daily, a Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO. Afternoons, Three o'clock; Evenings, Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; and reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

**PANORAMA of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA,** and  
the Mountains of the Tyrol, JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA LEICESTER-SQUARE, exhibiting a vast extent of the surrounding beautiful plain, and the magnificent mountain scenery by which it is enclosed, so appropriately termed the "El Dorado des Paysannes." The views of Nimrod, ancient Ninaveh, and of the Lake of Lucerne are also now open. Admission, 1s each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half price. Open from ten till dusk.

**HINDOSTAN.**—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is  
NOW OPEN daily, at 1s, 3s, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street, Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Painted by Mr F. Phillips, Mr Haghe, and Mr Knell, from Lieutenant-Colonel Luard's own and other original drawings. The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition.  
"Nothing can be more truthful, nothing more accurate, than the views of the glorious Himalaya or the pictures of Calcutta."—The Atlas.—"The 'Diorama of Hindostan' is confessedly the most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century."—The Morning Herald.

**ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—Danson's  
Colossal DAYLIGHT VIEW of MOUNT ETNA, and the CAVES of VULCAN, and the CYCLOPS, and Splendid Menagerie. Promenade Concert, by Godfrey's unrivalled Military Band. Various novelties, concluding at dusk with the Eruption of Mount Etna, and grand Pyrotechnic display by Southby.—Admission, 1s.

**CREMORNE GARDENS.**—The Extensive Alterations and  
improvements in these beautiful Gardens and commodious Hotel being completed, they are now OPEN DAILY for Promenade, and on SUNDAYS after Four o'clock.—ADMISSION FREE, by Refreshment Card. SIXPENCE.—Visitors will find every accommodation in the Hotel, in which department Cremorne has obtained a wide-spread reputation for excellence and economy. The season for Entertainments will commence on WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHOFF-**  
NER and DEFFRES'S NEW GAS FIRE will be EXHIBITED on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three; and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Nine. Lecture on Music, by George Buckland, Esq., every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. A Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Glynn and Appel's Patent Paper for the prevention of Placidity and Forgery. Lecture on the Britannia Tunnel Bridge. Lecture on Volcanic Electricity, by Dr Bachoffner. Dissolving Views. Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The Notice and Illustrations will be resumed next week.

\* \* \* The Obituary Notices are unavoidably deferred.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852.

THE position of the Ministry, with reference to public affairs, is fertile of subjects for the discussion of our morning and evening contemporaries; but it changes so rapidly from day to day, that the duty of the writer whose lucubrations appear at intervals so far asunder as a week, becomes that of the narrator rather than of the commentator. The great Free-trade Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promulgated last week, has already lost its novelty, and been succeeded by other subjects of ministerial and personal importance. It should not be forgotten, however, by those who watch the current of events, that Mr. Disraeli has found it convenient to qualify his truthful, but, to his party, his damaging admissions of the prosperity of the country, and to re-assert his determination at the fitting time to "do justice" to the agricultural interest. The Premier, in like manner, has endeavoured to rally his bewildered adherents, by a kind of disavowal of Mr. Disraeli's supposed Free-trade leanings, and if not in direct and set terms to reprimand the right hon. gentleman, to read him a lesson on the propriety of not being too outspoken. But Lord Derby's own speech can scarcely be considered of a more consolatory character than Mr. Disraeli's, to those who hoped and imagined that the statesmen who were friendly when out of office to the re-imposition of a corn-law, would be equally friendly to it when chance, rather than necessity, placed them in power. Lord Derby took unusual pains at the Lord Mayor's dinner, when no avowal or statement of any kind was expected of him, to explain that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, notwithstanding his Budget and admissions, left himself and the Ministry at perfect liberty to legislate on behalf of the Protectionists; and dwelt at considerable—if not tedious—length upon the mutual "compromises" upon which our Constitution and our whole political system are based. All his Lordship's assertions in this respect were perfectly correct, and so familiar as to be properly classed among the truisms of statesmanship. It is clear, however, to what point they tend, and that the particular "compromise" to which his Lordship desires to reconcile his late party and the country has reference to the Corn Laws. But if Lord Derby have not yet received the same schooling from figures and facts as that apter scholar the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is likely enough that he will attain the same proficiency in due time, and that he will see by the light of an enlarged experience, that though there may be "compromises" yet to be made between the leaders and the rank and file of his party, the day for any compromise on the great principle of untaxed food has gone by; and that abundance is too agreeable, and "the reason why" too evident, for any man claiming to be a statesman to destroy the one or to deny the other.

But of more immediate importance than the Free-trade conviction at which Mr. Disraeli appears to have arrived, and towards which the current of the Premier's ideas is running, is the defeat which the Ministry has suffered on the question of Parliamentary Reform. Although, in consequence of a variety of causes, the debates and divisions on the Militia Bill have exhibited the Government as one supported by a majority in the Legislature, its real weakness has been made manifest on the very first occasion of its breaking its compact with the House of Commons, and introducing a measure that could not, by any stretch of Parliamentary courtesy, be considered one of urgency, or even of expediency. The transfer of the four representatives, justly forfeited by the delinquent boroughs of St. Alban's and Sudbury, to new agricultural divisions in the great county of York, with a railway for the line of demarcation, however desirable a measure in itself, opened up too large a question to be fairly discussed in the present expiring Parliament. It was, besides, a breach of the covenant which the Ministers made on entering office; and the House showed, by the large majority in favour of Mr. Gladstone's amendment, that it was determined to hold them to their agreement, and to precipitate one of the two constitutional results—a resignation, or an appeal to the country. Hitherto the Ministers have made no sign of taking either the one or the other course; but, in the meantime, they suffer a loss of character and of confidence. Other defeats of equal, if not of greater, significance are looming before them, in face of which a lengthened session of Parliament, if it do not become impossible, will most certainly become unconstitutional. The issues to be presented will be too clear and precise for any of Lord Derby's favourite "compromises"—at least, with the present Parliament—and we may, therefore, expect a dissolution sooner than the Ministry intended, but not sooner than good faith and constitutional practice require it.

The results of the three several divisions on Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the repeal of the advertisement and stamp duties on newspapers, and the Excise duty upon paper, though unfavourable for the present, are of a nature, when coupled with the circumstances under which they were brought forward, and the admissions of the parties who opposed them, to lead to the confident belief that the obnoxious "taxes on knowledge" are not destined to be much longer continued. Indeed it is evident, from the whole tenour of the debate on Wednesday, that no party has any disposition to retain more than one out of the three—the stamp on newspapers; and that a general conviction prevails, as well in Parliament as out of it, that the advertisement duty, as the *Times* says, "is not worth its keep;" and that the Excise on paper is not simply a tax upon knowledge, but a very serious tax upon the trade and industry of large classes of the people. The stamp on newspapers is a matter on which, as we have often before observed, public opinion is not sufficiently ripe to justify the hope of speedy, if of any, legislation. The other two questions—which were very properly separated from it by Mr. Gibson, so that members might vote upon each without prejudice to the other—stand upon a different footing, and appeal solely upon fiscal, economical, and commercial grounds to the common sense of Parliament and the country. When we know that Mr. Disraeli formerly voted for a motion identical with Mr. Gibson's, that Mr. Gladstone and his party support the repeal, that the greater part of the Whig and Liberal party look upon these taxes as fit for immediate abolition, and that the minority of the Whigs and Liberals, in conjunction with other parties, only object to immediate legislation on considerations of revenue, we may be tolerably certain that their doom is fixed. It seems not improbable that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he opposed the motion of Mr. Gibson on Wednesday last upon fiscal grounds, will be the statesman to repeal two if not three of the obnoxious duties. The question has made great progress, and its friends are quite content to abide the issue.

### CRYSTAL PALACE.

The future of the Crystal Palace is settled. On Thursday last Messrs. Fox and Henderson met Mr. Francis Fuller and his friends in the Transsept, late the scene of so many glories, when the transfer was executed,

the price (£70,000) paid, and possession formally delivered. At a luncheon which followed the serious part of the business, the plans of the new purchasers were to some extent explained in speeches from Messrs. Scott Russell, Fuller, S. Lang (chairman of the Brighton Railway), and others. A park of 150 acres has been secured in the neighbourhood of Sydenham. Railway communication from the interior of the Building will be opened up with the Brighton and South-Western Railways, on which the public will be conveyed in a quarter of an hour for a few pence to and from the Park and Winter Garden, to be laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, decorated by Mr. Owen Jones, assisted by Mr. Digby Wyatt. All that trees, shrubs, flowers, fountains can do will be done to adorn the Palace, dedicated to the innocent amusement and instruction of all classes, but especially of the working classes.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### THE MAY MEETINGS.

The "May Meetings" during the week were as follow:—

**THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—The 46th anniversary of this society was held on Monday. The examination, which took place in one of the large school-rooms of the building in St. George's-in-the-Fields, was attended by a great number of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the visitors were Lord John Russell and party, Viscount Ebrington, Earl of Carlisle, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., Chevalier Bunsen and Ernest Bunsen, the Baroness Rothschild, J. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., &c. The examination was carried on by two of the pupil-teachers, who have been apprenticed under the sanction of the Government inspectors. At its conclusion, Lord John Russell expressed the great satisfaction which he had felt in witnessing the examination. His Lordship then addressed himself to the boys, affectionately reminding them of the responsibilities which rested on all those who have received the blessings of intellectual training, and urging them to improve the advantages which they possessed at school; and to seek the Divine blessing to enable them to use those blessings aright. The company then proceeded to the girls' school-room, and the annual meeting (Lord John Russell in the chair) then followed. The report, which was read, stated the average number of children in daily attendance in the model schools had been 1030. 29 pupil-teachers were serving their apprenticeship. The normal schools for teachers were full; 60 candidates were preparing for certificates. 123 teachers had obtained certificates of merit from the Committee of Council; 181 students had been during the year in the normal school for young men, and 143 in that for young women; 163 had been appointed to schools—viz. 85 to boys' schools, and 78 to girls' schools. The schools throughout the country were prospering. The foreign operations of the society, it was stated, had been extensive, embracing the colonies and almost every part of the world. The reports from the "afflicted island" of Jamaica stated that the people there sent their children to dig yams, rather than pay 3d. per week for schooling. The receipts of the year were stated to have been £13,966 13s., and the payments £13,012 10s. 7d. The large balance in hand had arisen from the receipt of legacies, the society having been £152 8s. 5d. in debt at the commencement of the past year. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Ebrington, and Lord John Russell, in support of resolutions which were passed in furtherance of the objects of the society. Amongst the subscriptions announced was £100 from her Majesty and Prince Albert.

**PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.**—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this association was held at Exeter Hall; the Earl of Roden in the chair. The report was read by the chairman of the committee, and gave a full account of the extension of the operations of the society, and stated the receipts of the year to be £1013 6s. 8d., and the expenditure £963 1s. 11d., leaving a balance of £50 4s. 9d. Resolutions in favour of the principle of returning men to Parliament "who will make the cause of Protestantism paramount to mere party considerations," and declaring that "all grants of public money for the support of Popery in any shape may be withdrawn," were unanimously agreed to. The principal speakers were the noble chairman, the Rev. T. Nolan, and the Rev. Dr. McNeill.

**CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.**—The great annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, supported by the Earl of Waldegrave, Sir John Kennaway, and many others. The report, which was read, was very satisfactory, and showed a considerable increase had been made in the number of the agents of the society.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, a public breakfast, in furtherance of the objects of this association, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Earl of Harrowby presiding, supported by the American Minister, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the Rev. T. Nolan, and other clergymen of the Church of England. The guests numbered about 300. It appeared from the report that the receipts of the association during the year were £3108 2s. 7d., being an increase over that of the previous year of £1058 0s. 4d. The expenditure of the year was £3438 1s. 2d., and the balance due to the treasurer £79 14s. 2d. The excess of expenditure was caused by the special efforts made during the Exhibition, the cost of which amounted to upwards of £500. At nine o'clock the business terminated.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The 58th annual meeting of this important society was held on Thursday, at Exeter Hall, Strand. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. The report stated that the total number of European missionaries now employed by the society amounts to 170, with 700 native agents, and gave an account of the progress made by the missionaries in Polynesia, the West Indies, South Africa, Madagascar, China, India, &c. The receipts of the year amount to £69,048 12s. 3d., including £2315 2s. 1d. raised for the relief of the innocent sufferers from the war at the Cape, and £1416 14s. 6d. for the widows and orphans of deceased missionaries. This was more than £1000 over the income of the previous year. The gross expenditure exceeded the income, having amounted to £72,831 1s. 6d.

**THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.**—The anniversary dinner of this institution, the object of which is the maintenance and education of the children, whether orphans or not, of persons of all nations, who have been once in prosperity, was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; the Earl of Yarborough in the chair. After the usual toasts, the children were introduced into the room, a poetical address written for the occasion was delivered by one of the boys, and they were addressed by the honorary chaplain. In the course of the evening, it was stated, that since the establishment of the institution 1000 boys and 600 girls had been placed out and apprenticed, and there were now maintained 300 children, of whom 239 were wholly provided for in the asylum at Brixton, and the remainder were partially assisted in their education and maintenance in town. Donations amounting to about £1400 were announced to have been received.

**RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.**—On Monday evening the Earl of Shaftesbury presided over the eighth annual meeting of the friends of this institution, held at Exeter-hall. In the course of his Lordship's address, he stated that at the first anniversary, which took place in 1845, there were 20 schools, 200 voluntary teachers, and 2000 children; and the amount collected in subscriptions was only £61. These numbers had gradually increased from year to year, and at the present time there were 110 schools, 1650 voluntary teachers and 200 paid teachers, and 13,700 children; whilst the sum collected was £2813. The report, which was adopted, stated that fourteen new schools had been added during the past year, many boys had been placed out in situations, and the committee had now under their consideration a plan for granting certificates of merit. Schools on the same system had been established in all the large towns in the kingdom.

**MENDICITY SOCIETY.**—The annual general meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity was held on Saturday last, at the society's offices, Red Lion-square. The Marquis of Westminster, the president of the society, occupied the chair. It appeared from the report that the total receipts for the year 1851 were £5117 17s. 8d., against £6047 7s. 6d. received in 1850; and the expenditure £4613, against £5275. The number of mendicants relieved, or whose appeals were investigated, 1100, against 787 in 1850; vagrants committed in 1851, 900; in 1850, 570; discharged in 1851, 577; in 1850, 295. Begging letters referred for investigation in 1851, 3201; in 1850, 4117. The total receipts for the year were £5117; the balance on the 31st Dec. was £353 12s.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.**—On Tuesday evening the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., presiding. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Institution," stated that the institution was formed for the purpose of relieving fatherless children, without respect to age, sex, place, or party; and the only qualification was that the child must be destitute, and above the condition of the mere pauper. In the space of seven years the board had received on the foundation 178 children, and they had now under their care 101; but the numbers seeking admission had been far greater than those actually received to the benefits of the charity. It was therefore thought expedient and necessary to erect a suitable habitation for the accommodation of not less than 200 children sufficiently near to London for convenience, and yet so far removed as to secure the best air and ventilation. The children of the asylum had previously walked round the room, and the chairman took the opportunity of observing that their appearance afforded a stronger argument in favour of the charity than he could advance. The claims of the institution were so far responded to, that the list of subscriptions announced in the course of the evening comprised an amount exceeding £1000, of which sum a donation of 250 guineas was presented by the chairman.

**PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL.**—The anniversary festival of this school was held on Saturday last, at the London Tavern, when about 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., presided, and was supported by Lord Lytton; Sir W. Jolliffe, M.P.; C. B. Adderley, M.P.; R. M. Milnes, M.P., &c. The subscription list read exhibited contributions to the amount of about £1400.

**DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. It appeared by the report that was read, and subsequently adopted, that there were 12 recipients of pensions during the past year. The financial statement showed the receipts for the past year, including subscriptions £1344 10s., donations £97 8s. 2d., to have been £1773 17s. 3d., and the expenditure for same period amounted to £1647 15s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand of £126 2s. 2d.

**FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY.**—At the sixteenth annual meeting of this society, held on Saturday last, in Exeter Hall—Mr. C. J. Bevan in the chair—it was stated that more than 22,000 servants had registered in the homes free of expense, and that above 4000 inmates had been received. There were about 100,000 domestic servants employed in London, and generally 10,000 out of place. In the course of the evening, seventeen servants, who had lived three years in their situations, received the society's reward of a handsomely-bound Bible and a sovereign, the chairman, with his accustomed liberality, presenting the sovereigns. Previous to the meeting 120 servants took tea in the hall, including a party of young women about to emigrate under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society. Among other ladies and gentlemen there were present the Hon. Mrs. S. Herbert and Mr. Acourt.

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**—Thursday being the Queen's birth-day, the bells of the metropolitan churches rang a merry peal, and the flags at the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, and Somerset-house, and the different city churches, were hoisted. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who were attended by a brilliant staff, reviewed the troops on the parade behind the Horse Guards. At two o'clock the Speaker of the House of Commons proceeded to Buckingham Palace from the House, according to usual custom. Several of the river steamers hoisted flags. In the evening the illuminations were as extensive as usual. The weather, however, was not very propitious.

**THE NATIONAL CLUB.**—The annual meeting of the members of the National Club was held at the Club-house, Old Palace-yard, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the year just elapsed. Lord Berners occupied the chair; and Mr. Bellamy, the secretary, read the report, which, amongst other things, recommended that every candidate at the approaching election should be "pressed home upon the following points:—First, will he maintain the institutions of our country, and will he maintain them Protestant? Second, will he defend the Christian character of the British Parliament, as declared in the form of the oath required from Protestants—"on the true faith of a Christian?" Third, what are his views of the claims of the Romish priesthood? Is he for the supremacy of the Pope or of our laws? And, fourth, will he pay the Romish priests? Will he maintain the act which gives British money to Romish colleges? Subsequently a large party of the gentlemen dined together at the Clubhouse over whom the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Napier, M.P.) presided, having for his supporters Lord Berners, Viscount Bernard, M.P., the Bishop of Cashel, Sir W. Verner, M.P., Sir Brook Bridges, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Smith Child, M.P., &c.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The sixty-third anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. About 120 gentlemen sat down. Lord Campbell presided, and amongst those present were the Belgian, the Prussian, the United States, the Danish, and the Persian Ministers, Lord John Stuart, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Sir A. Cockburn, M.P., the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Mr. Campbell, M.P.; Mr. Thackeray, the Rev. Professor Browne, Professor Creasy, &c. From the annual report, which was read, it appeared that £1635 had been distributed during the past year to 51 necessitous authors, being an excess of £600 over the charity of last year. The following is the classification of authors relieved:—History and biography 8 grants, £360; biblical literature, 2, £45; science and art, 5, £220; topography and travels, 7, £500; classical literature and education, 6, £170; poetry, 4, £110; essays and tales, 11, 285; drama, 6, £175; medicine, 2, £70; total, £1635. A list of subscriptions was announced amounting to £649.

**ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.**—The anniversary of this justly-celebrated charity was held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern; Sir Charles Eastlake, president of the Royal Academy, in the chair. The Artists' Fund was established in the year 1810, and obtained a Royal charter of incorporation in 1827. Her Majesty is the patroness of the institution. It consists of two separate and distinct branches—the Artists' Annuity Fund, and the Artists' Benevolent Fund. The Artists' Benevolent Fund is raised and wholly supported by the contributions of its members, for their own relief, in sickness or superannuation. Three hundred artists are at present members of the Annuity Fund. The Benevolent Fund is raised and supported by the donations and subscriptions of the patrons of the fine arts, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the Annuity Fund. About ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Thackeray proposed "The Royal Academy," and the toast was responded to by David Roberts, Esq., R.A. The other toasts were "The British Institution," and other societies established for the promotion of the fine arts, "The president and members of the Artists' Annuity Fund," and "The Artists' General Benevolent Institution." The usual complimentary toasts followed. The gross amount of the subscriptions announced was £450.

**PUBLIC DISPENSARY, CARRY-STREET.**—A general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity was held on Tuesday at the dispensary; Mr. R. Twining in the chair. From the secretary's report it appeared that 1243 patients had received medical advice and assistance during the past quarter. Of this number 212 had been visited at their own residences. There were two physicians and one surgeon connected with the charity. The full average number of patients had been attended to, but the funds of the institution were described as being at rather a low ebb, and subscriptions were solicited.

**ADULT ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity was held in the board-room of the institution, Regent's-park, for the purpose of electing three candidates into the house, and upon other business; Earl Manvers in the chair. The number of inmates, including those just elected, is now 40. The total income of the society for the past year, exclusive of a balance in hand of £390 13s. 1d., was £2841 4s. 8d.; and after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, the balance in the hands of the treasurer was reduced to £233 14s. 3d.

**LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The annual distribution of prizes took place on Tuesday, Mr. William Cotton, D.C.L., vice-president of the hospital, in the chair, in the presence of a large body of the governors and friends of the hospital and school. The hospital gold medals awarded by the governors for zeal and intelligence in attendance on the patients in the wards:—Medical—Frederick Hall, Lincoln. Surgical—Alfred Adams Mantell, Bilton. Medicine—Senior Class: Gold Medal, F. Hall. Honorary Certificate, Harry May, the Potteries. Junior Class: Silver Medal, Robert Walker Jenkins, London; Honorary Certificate, Joseph Porter, Rotherhithe. Surgery—Senior Class: Gold Medal, R. W. Jenkins; Honorary Certificate, F. Hall. Junior Class: Silver Medal, Samuel Pratt Woodfull, Footscray. Anatomy and Physiology—Senior Class: Gold Medal, Horace Kersey Debenham; Honorary Certificate, John Charles Robertson, Purbrook. Junior Class: Silver Medal, James Hedger Edmunds, Burnham. Midwifery—Gold Medal, Robert Brudenell Carter, Leytonstone; Honorary Certificate, J. C. Robertson. Chemistry—Silver Medal, Alfred Phipps, Dalston; Honorary Certificate, Alexander Robert Kilroy, Plymouth. Materia Medica—Silver Medal, R. W. Jenkins; Honorary Certificate, H. K. Debenham. Forensic Medicine—Silver Medal, R. W. Jenkins; Honorary Certificate, William Henry Carter, Billericay. Botany—Silver Medal, R. W. Jenkins; Honorary Certificate, H. K. Debenham. At the conclusion of the distribution, Mr. Cotton delivered a kind and able address to the students.

**ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.**—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the members of this society took place at the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in Grosvenor-street; Mr. David Mocatta in the chair. A report was read, which recommended, amongst other things, that, instead of working out the scheme of a cyclopaedia, as hitherto contemplated, the project be carried into execution as a dictionary of explanation and reference, with woodcuts and lithographic plates, so arranged as to be completed in about three years, at the present amount of subscriptions. The balance-sheet showed that the amount of receipts for the year was £504 14s. 4d., whilst the expenditure was £460 9s. 9d., leaving a balance of £44 4s. 7d. The report was adopted, and various resolutions were passed with a view of promoting the objects of the institution.

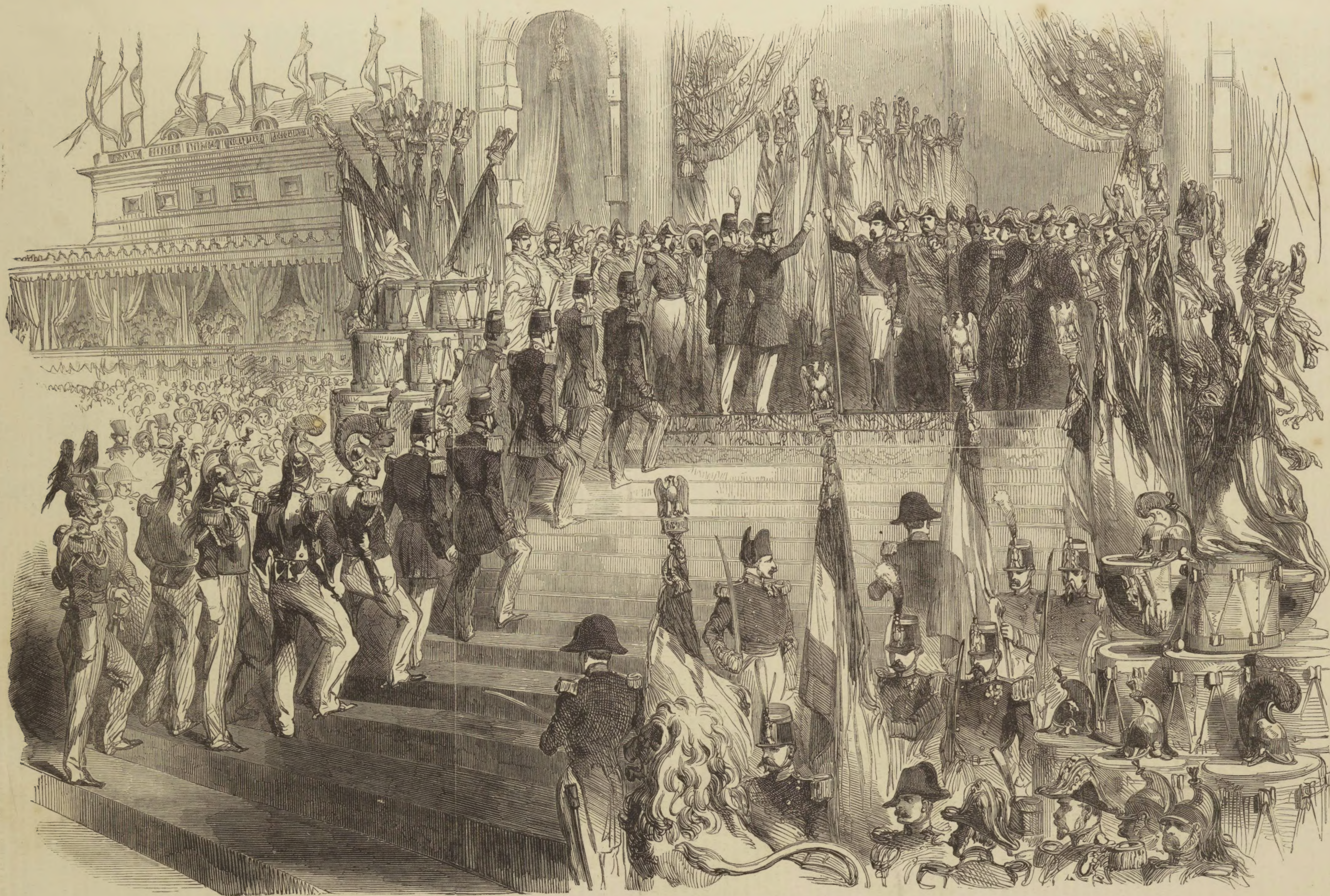
**SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.**—On Wednesday a general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern. Mr. Ellis, who took the chair, stated that they had arranged with the Board of Trade the proposition which they had to make. They proposed to raise the capital of the company by the issue of £20 shares, instead of £100, and that they should have the power of borrowing to the extent of one-quarter of the paid-up capital. The present charter limited their powers of borrowing to £15,000, while all other corporations could borrow to any extent. He proposed the rescinding of the clause stating that no officer of the company should be a shareholder, and that the minute book should not be open to inspection without the order of the board. He so proposed that voting in person should be secret, but that by proxy open. Lastly, he proposed that 2s. 6d. be charged for the transfer of ten shares, and 5s. above that number. The various alterations in the deed were then submitted and agreed to unanimously.

**AUSTRALIAN WOOL.**—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and other persons engaged in the woollen and worsted trades of the West Riding of Yorkshire was held in the rotunda of the Coloured Cloth-hall, Leeds, for the purpose of taking steps with respect to the supply of wool from the Australian colonies. Sir George Goodman, of Leeds, was called to the chair; and, among the persons present, were some of the principals in the chief firms engaged in textile manufactures at Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and other towns. The feeling of the meeting was unanimously and very decidedly in favour of the Government taking immediate steps to send out a large number of emigrants, who would meet with remunerative employment in the Australian colonies as agricultural labourers, shepherds, &c., in consequence of many formerly engaged in such employments having gone to the gold diggings; and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Government, with a view of laying their case before them. The local association for promoting emigration was agreed to by a formal resolution, and Sir G. Goodman was elected its president.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, May 8, were—Males, 810; females, 850; total, 1660. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 498; females, 474; total 972. The rate of mortality now prevailing differs little from the average amount. Of the 972 persons enumerated in the present return, 498 were males and 474 females; 451 died under 15 years of age, 339 at 15 years and under 60, and 176 at 60 years and upwards. As compared with the results of the previous week there is a decrease both in the deaths caused by epidemic taken altogether, and those by diseases of the respiratory organs, the former having declined from 232 to 193, the latter from 187 to 166.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; the mean of the week was 29.995 in. The mean temperature of the week was 48.1 deg., or 3.5 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The wind blew generally from the north-east till Friday, when it changed to south-west.





GRAND MILITARY FETES AT PARIS.—DISTRIBUTION OF EAGLES IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PAGE 386.)





GRAND MILITARY FETES AT PARIS.—REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PAGE 386.)



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## CHANCERY REFORM.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Masters in Chancery Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. The noble and learned Lord then laid on the table three other measures intended further to carry out various improvements in the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. Each of these bills was read a first time.

## CONVOCATION.

Lord REDESDALE drew the attention of the House to the question of the revival of Convocation, and referred to the Convocation at York for several years past, at which no business was transacted, and the Archbishop did not attend. He expressed a hope that in future years the Archbishop would allow the session to be opened, as had been done in the province of Canterbury, in compliance with the wishes of the clergy.

The Archbishop of York stated that on the occasions referred to, all that had been done was strictly consistent with ancient practice and usage. He could not, therefore, enter into a pledge binding himself to depart from the ordinary custom, but the observations of the noble Lord should receive his best considerations.

The Bishop of London, referring to his bill in the session of 1850 for regulating the proceedings of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in all questions of religious doctrine, said he should next year introduce another bill upon this subject, which would differ from the previous measure in an important point. He still intended to provide that questions of doctrine shall be referred to the bishops, or to the Upper House of Convocation, for their opinion; but their opinion should only be communicated to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council and not be binding. It would be merely communicated to them in the way of advice, and not of direction. The right reverend prelate expressed a hope that some proposition of this kind would receive favourable consideration from the Government.

The Earl of DEBY said he could not pledge the Government to the course they might take on such a proposition; but he was strongly of opinion that where questions of false doctrine or heresy arose, the opinion and judgment of the bishops, although they might not lay down an absolute and binding authority, must be very important in directing and guiding the minds of those by whom the final decision had to be pronounced.

The Ecclesiastical Muniments Bill was referred to a select committee. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., took the oath and his seat for Harwich. The hon. member was introduced to the House by Sir R. Inglis and Mr. G. A. Hamilton.

## THE WEST INDIES.

Sir J. P. PARINGTON having presented petitions from Jamaica, numerous signed, and from British Guiana, signed by 4000 persons, complaining of severe distress, and praying that a remedy might be speedily applied, stated, in reply to Sir R. H. Inglis, that there was no intention on the part of the Government to propose any measure in the present session, by the re-enactment of discriminating duties or otherwise, to relieve the distress in the West Indian colonies, and declined to say what they might consider it proper to do in another parliament.

## THE FORFEITED SEATS (SUDBURY AND ST. ALBAN'S).—DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in accordance with previous notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to assign the four seats in Parliament, rendered vacant by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Alban's. The right hon. gentleman recalled attention to his statement in March last, that her Majesty would not be advised to dissolve Parliament until certain measures of emergency, or at least of paramount importance were passed, amongst which he had enumerated the Militia Bill, the Chancery Reform Bill, and a measure for making up the total number of representatives. This he thought would exonerate him from the charge so freely circulated, of breach of faith, in introducing this bill in the present session. He knew of no magic virtue in the number of 658 which should entitle it to express the aggregate composition of the House of Commons, any more than in 12 as the number of a jury; but, considering that to violate prescription was always to endanger order, it was proper that the aggregate should be completed. Ministers had no intention to defer the dissolution by bringing in this measure, for it was their interest, seeing they had to meet Parliament again this year, to dissolve as soon as possible, in order to have time to prepare their measures to submit to the new House of Commons. The various propositions for introducing some new element in the formation of constituencies, were deserving attention. The claims of learned societies to parliamentary representation appeared at first sight reasonable, but learned societies in the nineteenth century did not consist always of learned men; and if the Royal Society were allowed to return members, how could the House refuse the Geological, the Geographical, the Ethnological, and the Astronomical Societies, or any new societies of the same character that might arise, the same privilege? And if several of such institutions were grouped together (the members of them being self-elected), they would still not present the proper elements of a parliamentary constituency. Again, as to the Scotch universities and the London University—they did not possess (the latter at present) the same organisation for an electoral body as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The claims of the Inns of Court he was not disposed to slight, but it would be hopeless to propose to allocate two of the vacant seats to them under existing circumstances. It was then proposed to adhere to the existing elements, dealing with the claims of the different communities according to the relative representation they now possessed, to be tested according to the number of the constituencies as compared with the population. Taking this principle, the claims of the West Riding of Yorkshire seemed paramount; accordingly, the bill would give two of the vacant seats to that constituency. The Riding would be divided by the line of the Midland Railway—all that part lying on the south-west of the line to form the southern division, and all that part on the north-east to form the northern division; each to return two members. The towns intersected by the railway to go to the northern division, to which Leeds would belong, as the chief town; Wakefield being the principal polling town of the southern division. This would give a constituency of 17,965 for the northern, and 18,785 to the southern division. It would be unreasonable to say that the result of this division would be to give a preponderance to the agricultural interest in the northern division, seeing that the constituency in the other division would be wholly manufacturing; and if the result of giving that preponderance to the south should be to keep Mr. Cobden permanently its representative, he should rejoice, believing it was better, where a man had the power of influencing large masses of the population, that he should be in a position where he was responsible to the House of Commons. The other two members it was proposed to give to South Lancashire, which would be divided by the hundreds of West Derby and Salford, the former containing the important town of Liverpool, and a constituency of 9500, and the latter the equally important town of Manchester, and a constituency of 12,000.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion of the right honourable gentleman, and proposed as an amendment that the House should pass to the orders of the day, on the ground that the measure was not one of urgency, nor was there any constitutional necessity for it, while there was a strong constitutional reason against dealing with the subject in the present "moribund" Parliament. There was not only no cabalistic or magic power in the number 658 as the aggregate of the House of Commons, but there was not even law. The number was the result of accident, and the prescription was that of but some 40 or 50 years. There was nothing to prevent Parliament from either reducing or increasing it according to convenience or policy. The distinct understanding upon which the Government had been allowed to carry on the business in a minority was that no legislation except such as was of unquestionable urgency should be proposed in the present Parliament, and that the policy of Free Trade, which its supporters could not permit to exist on sufferance, or at the mercy of those who were, disguise it as they might, opposed to it, should be decided by the country at the earliest possible moment. To apportion seats, to create new constituencies, and decide on the conflicting claims for parliamentary representation, should be the work of a strong executive, not one that held power on sufferance.

A pause ensued, when no hon. member rising, a division took place.

The numbers were—For the motion of the Government, 148; for the amendment, 234: majority against the Government, 86.

## THE MILITIA.

The House then went into committee on the Militia Bill, resuming the discussion at clause 7; when

Mr. HUME took occasion to urge that the consideration of the bill should be postponed to the next session.

Mr. WALPOLE described the proposition as unreasonable, after the House had so repeatedly affirmed the propriety of proceeding with the measure.

In the course of a long discussion, Mr. WALKLEY moved that progress be reported. On division, the motion was rejected by 156 to 85: majority, 71.

The clause was then put, and Mr. Hume dividing the committee, was carried by 169 to 82: majority, 87.

On clause 8,

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved its postponement, which was resisted by Government, and rejected on division by 216 to 99: majority, 117.

After considerable discussion the clause was agreed to, and the chairman then reported progress.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The proceedings in their Lordships' House were limited to the presentation of petitions, and advancing by a stage the Colonial Bishops Bill, the Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill, and the Disabilities Repeal Bill.

Amongst the petitions were some against the continuance of the grant to Maynooth, presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Duke of Argyll.

Lord MONTAGUE presented a petition complaining of the practical exclusion of natives in India from superior official employments. Their Lordships adjourned to Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## EGYPT AND THE PORTE.

In reply to Mr. Anderson, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that official information had been received of the satisfactory arrangement of

all differences between the Porte and Abbas Pacha—the power of life and death having been conceded to the Pacha for seven years.

## THE CAPE.

Sir J. P. PARINGTON, to a question by Sir W. Molesworth, replied that the constitutional ordinances for the Cape not having yet received the assent of General Cathcart, would not at present be laid before Parliament, and added that the recent despatches were more favourable than those previously received as to the attitude taken by the Boers at the Orange River territory.

## THE REV. MR. BENNETT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in consequence of an appeal from Mr. Horsman, assured the House that the attention of Government to the circumstances attending the induction of Mr. Bennett to the living of Frome was unremitting, and he hoped soon to be able to communicate something definite in regard to the inquiry which had been instituted.

## UNSTAMPED PUBLICATIONS AND THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Mr. HUME reverted to the case of the *Dunfermline News*, to which he had referred on the previous Friday as having been threatened with a prosecution for being without a stamp. He read a letter signed "A. Fletcher, solicitor," on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue, in which the printer of the publication was threatened with prosecution, and asked the Attorney-General to reconcile the circumstance with his former statement that no proceedings would be taken against the print in question.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supposed that Mr. Fletcher must be the solicitor to the inland department of the board in Scotland. The Solicitor of the Inland Revenue-office in London, whom he (the Attorney-General) had seen, had informed him that he knew nothing of any prosecution being instituted or threatened against the editor of the publication in question, and that no proceedings could take place without the authority of the board.

Mr. HUME trusted, that when the question of the stamp duties would come under consideration, the House would hear no more about this prosecution. One department, however, ought certainly to know what was going on in another.

## MAYNOOTH.

Petitions, to which several thousand signatures were attached, having been presented against the continuance of the endowment out of the Consolidated Fund to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth,

Mr. SPOONER proceeded, according to previous notice, to bring forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the system of education carried on at the College of Maynooth. He charged the system of education at that college as injurious to society, immoral in its tendency, and totally subversive of the principles of allegiance to the Crown. He condemned any grant for such a species of education, as being bad in principle, and asserted that all the forebodings of those who had from the first opposed it were fully borne out by the result.

It was said that it would be a breach of faith to revoke this grant to Maynooth; but this he denied, for the grant prior to 1845 had been dealt with by Parliament as it pleased. Some years there was no grant: in other years there had been larger grants than ordinary; and in others, again, smaller grants; thus clearly showing that Parliament was free to act with respect to it without rendering itself liable to a charge of bad faith. It was said that since 1845 it was to be considered as a permanent grant. This he also denied; for the Roman Catholics had made no sacrifice, had given up nothing to obtain it. It was the free gift of the Legislature, and it was, of course, in the power of the Legislature to revoke it at its pleasure. The hon. gentleman went on to argue that the doctrines taught at Maynooth were opposed to religion and morality, and that it was a national sin to supply the means for maintaining such an establishment.

He wished it to be understood that he did not impute to the Roman Catholic gentry the concurrence in such doctrines as were taught at Maynooth. Indeed, he was aware that they did not, and that in fact they were not aware that such doctrines were inculcated in that institution, and were ready to repudiate them as being Catholic; but the very ignorance of well-educated Roman Catholics themselves of those doctrines was perhaps the strongest argument in favour of the inquiry he asked. Amongst other doctrines contained in the books taught at Maynooth was one to the effect that an oath might be relaxed or abandoned for a just cause, or might be taken with a mental reservation; in fact, that there were four-and-twenty ways of getting out of an oath. His object was that there should be an end put to such teaching; that at least youths should not be brought up in a way rendering allegiance to their Protestant Sovereign a nullity. He quoted largely from the canon law which was taught at Maynooth, drawing especial attention to the doctrines relating not only to oaths, but also to theft and confession, which it was impossible to defend or palliate.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD seconded the motion, and observed that, if the facts adduced by the hon. mover were true, he could see no alternative for the House but to repeal the grant to Maynooth. He had supported the grant of 1845 to Maynooth, but he now freely owned that he was then acting under mistaken impressions, although the feeling actuating Sir Robert Peel at that time was a generous and a noble one.

Mr. ANSTAY moved, as an amendment, the following resolution:—"That this House will resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering of a bill for repealing the Maynooth Endowment Act, and all other acts for charging the public revenue in aid of ecclesiastical or religious purposes." The hon. and learned gentleman said that his object was to supply a deficit in the proposition of Mr. Spooner, by moving for the repeal of the grant to Maynooth; but he went one step further than the hon. gentleman, by including in his amendment all other endowments for religious purposes, whatever might be the tenets held by the parties.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD seconded the amendment, and said he would not be one to make an invidious attack upon a Roman Catholic grant, when there were so many larger ones to other religious persuasions, which were not at all attacked by the motion of Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE thought Mr. Anstey's proposal, if brought forward, at all, had better be submitted as a substantive motion; but in reference to the main question, he concluded that, as Parliament had made the grant, it could revoke it, and it was a fit subject for inquiry whether it had answered the purposes intended. In 1845 Sir R. Peel proposed to increase the grant and alter its form, believing that it would tend to break up that formidable conspiracy then existing in Ireland against the British Government and British connexion, and provide a loyal, well-educated priesthood for the people of Ireland. With regard to the priesthood, there was reason to believe that many of those educated in the college were sent abroad as members of foreign monastic orders, instead of remaining for the benefit of the Irish people. Then there was evidence showing that there was a confederacy against the British Crown and British rule, and that since the arrival of Archbishop Cullen the character of the priesthood had changed, and foreign instead of domestic influence prevailed; and on the point of poverty, it was seen that the Roman Catholics, obeying the decrees of the Synod of Thurles, refused to avail themselves of the Government provision for education, but found means to provide it for themselves. The inference was, that the conciliatory and benevolent objects of Parliament had been defeated and destroyed by those who were acting under foreign influence. Under all the circumstances, therefore, the proposal for inquiry was fully justified.

Mr. B. OSBORNE would not join in the fanatic no-popery cry, however detrimental it might be to him on the eve of a general election, but called on the House to remember Sir R. Peel's declaration against any inquiry, as tending to excite religious bitterness between Protestants and Roman Catholics in England as well as Ireland. He asked how Ministers could reconcile the speech of the Home Secretary with Mr. Disraeli's declaration in 1844, that until Ireland had ecclesiastical equality, there would be no hope of peace and order in that country? So long as there was no ecclesiastical equality, he would be no party to any one-sided blow against his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. He denied that the grant was in the character of a compact—it was restitution; and with regard to the disloyalty of the priesthood and the interference of Archbishop Cullen, the Home Secretary did not appear to know that Archbishop Cullen was not educated at Maynooth, and that amongst the sympathisers with Mr. Smith O'Brien there were far more Trinity men than Maynooth men, and that it was a Trinity man who was the author of "Who fears to speak of '98?" To be consistent, then, the inquiry should extend to Trinity, and all other endowments. Hon. gentlemen talked of grants for Roman Catholic purposes in Ireland, yet all the money granted for such purposes since the Union was £355,670, while in the same time £5,107,000 had been voted for the Established Church, and £1,019,000 for dissenting bodies. He would be no party to an attempt to prop up Protestant ascendancy by humiliating the Roman Catholics of the empire.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged the indulgence of the House for one moment. The honourable member who had just sat down had referred to a speech which he (Mr. Disraeli) had made on the Maynooth grant in 1845. The hon. member had stated that he opposed the present motion in consequence of what he found in that speech. There could be no mistake as to the speech to which the honourable member had referred, for besides giving the date of it, he had read several passages impugning the conduct of the Government of the day. The hon. member then called the attention of the House to what he styled a graphic description of Ireland in that speech. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) felt convinced at the time that there was no such passage in the speech, and, on sending for Hansard, he found that there was not one single syllable in the speech of that which the hon. member had quoted.

Mr. OSBORNE said the right hon. gentleman was getting out of it in his usual quibbling way—(loud cries of "Order!")—he begged the right hon. gentleman's pardon—he should, perhaps, have said, his usual ingenious way. (A laugh.) The passage referred to was spoken in the debate of February 16, 1844: He had quoted also from the speech of April, 1845, but the words referred to were used in the debate of February 16, 1844. The right hon. gentleman could not now eat those words.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the hon. gentleman had quoted his speech on Maynooth, and gave the date of it, April 11, 1845. It now appeared there was no such passage as that quoted of the date of April 1845, and the hon. member now said that it was spoken in 1844. He did not see what that had to do with the assertion of the hon. gentleman that he grounded his opposition to the motion on the speech which he had attributed to him.

Mr. A. B. HOPE protested against the hybrid motion of Mr. Spooner, which breathed forth the spirit of religious intolerance and persecution under the guise of calling for inquiry.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the motion.

Mr. MONSELL had not expected, in the present day, a Secretary of State would cast an insult on the religion of one-third of her Majesty's subjects. He would not oppose the inquiry, believing the closer the investigation the stronger would

be the proof that it carried out the intentions of its founders, and that the teaching was satisfactory.

Mr. J. DUFF thought, if an investigation was to be instituted, it should extend to Trinity College.

Mr. MOORE accused Mr. Spooner of perverting and falsifying some of the extracts he had read, and of bringing forward a motion totally different from that which he had formerly proposed, betraying in that House an agitation to which he pandered out of it.

Mr. GLADSTONE declared his intention of voting for inquiry. He did not contend that Parliament could not withdraw the endowment; but it would be not unwise and dangerous to do so, unless the purposes for which it was founded could be shown to have failed, which he did not believe. If it were withdrawn, Parliament must be prepared to enter into an examination of the whole question of ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland; that would be the inevitable consequence. But there had been points referred to which might properly be investigated; as, for instance, whether priests were educated in Maynooth for foreign countries instead of the religious instruction of the Irish people—whether care was taken that the allegiance of the students should be preserved, of which he felt little doubt, and as to the proper application of the funds: but as to the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion in the college, that was not a subject for inquiry. Neither was the question whether the endowment should or should not be rescinded one to be entrusted to a committee under the guidance of Mr. Spooner, who had expressed a foregone conclusion, but should be carried on by the Government.

Mr. H. GRATTAN spoke of the motion as an insult to the Irish Roman Catholics. Sir R. INGLIS regarded Mr. Gladstone's hypothesis of a revision of all ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland as a sort of threat of a further confiscation of the property of the Established Church in Ireland. With the prospect of a dissolution within three weeks or a month, the proposed inquiry could scarcely produce any result; but, as the leaders on both sides concurred in it, he should vote for the motion as a recognition of a principle.

Mr. HUME thought it most inconsistent, when Ministers were calling for an additional force of 80,000 men for the defence of the country, that they should give their sanction to a measure which must increase the discontent of the people of Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would, if the House should divide, vote against both the amendment and the original motion. The latter, if agreed to, would lead either to a nullity or to a policy decidedly mischievous. He thought no case whatever had been made out against the course of teaching at Maynooth, although the hon. member for North Warwickshire had indulged in long diatribes against the tenets of the Catholic religion. This motion originated in the aggressive measures taken by the Court of Rome, which had given rise to such a feeling on the part of the people of England that they urged retaliation. The present motion might therefore be regarded as one of vengeance, and of vengeance alike unjust and impolitic. If, however, inquiry were necessary, there was no worse way of conducting that inquiry than by a committee of the House of Commons. If they agreed to the motion, it would be nothing less than yielding to a fanatical cry for the purpose of securing their seats at the approaching election. If an inquiry were to take place at all, it should be conducted by a commission appointed by the Government.

Mr. Serjeant MURPHY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. KEYNOLDS and Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, speaking on the question of adjournment, severally declared that they were not bound by the declaration of Mr. Monsell.

Mr. KEYNOLDS desired to hear if the Secretary of Ireland agreed in the no-popery speech of the Home Secretary. The people of Ireland should know that, if the Government were strong enough, they would repeal the act of 1829.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND spoke to the adjournment.

Mr. KEOGH rose, amid manifestations of impatience on the part of the House, to support the motion for adjournment. He had heard an hon. gentleman connected with the Government state that this was an open question with the Administration, and he thought the opinion of the members of the Ministry should be manfully expressed. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House would allow him to say a few words in explanation of a personal matter. His hon. friend near him (Mr. Osborne) had quoted some passages from a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he understood that right hon. gentleman to convey to the House that he was not only disposed to repudiate the sentiments he at that time expressed, but that the fact that he had ever uttered such opinions had entirely escaped his memory. Now, lest there should be any mistake upon the subject, he (Mr. Keogh) begged permission to read, from the authorised version of the debates, the passages to which his hon. friend had alluded. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking upon a motion brought forward by the noble member for the city of London (Lord J. Russell), and referring to agitation in Ireland, used these words:—

"They heard a great deal of Reform Associations, of Anti-Corn Law Leagues, Roman Catholic and Kopeal Associations, Birmingham Unions, and other combinations of that kind. Now, those things were merely the consequence of the people taking the government of the country into their own hands, because the Government would not administer matters themselves."

(Hear, hear.) Then going on to ask what the Irish question really was, the right hon. gentleman said:—

"One said it was a physical question, another a spiritual. Now it was the absence of the aristocracy, then the absence of railroads. It was the Pope one day, potatoes the next. They had a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, and an alien Church—(Hear, hear)—and, in addition, the weakest Executive in the world."

But the right hon. gentleman did not stop there. He proceeded:—

"What would hon. gentlemen say if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once, 'The remedy is revolution.' But the Irish could not have a revolution; and why? Because Ireland was connected with another and a more powerful country. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman was perfectly candid, and followed all his propositions to their necessary conclusion; for he said—

"Then, what was the consequence? The connexion with England then became the cause of the present state of Ireland. If the connexion with England prevented a revolution, and a revolution were the only remedy, England, logically, was in the odious position of being the cause of all the misery in Ireland."

Now, he begged the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right hon. gentleman was now an English Minister. Here were the right hon. gentleman's words on the occasion to which he was alluding, "What, then, was the duty of an English Minister?" The right hon. gentleman was at that time engaged in hunting down a man who was a great English Minister. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.) He was then telling of the Parliamentary middleman, "who bamboozled one party and plundered another." (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He was then calling upon this House, above all other earthly duties, to put an end to Parliamentary hypocrisy. (Hear, hear.) Let the House put an end to hypocrisy which would represent the hon. member (Mr. Osborne) as misrepresenting the sentiments uttered by the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Here were the final words:—"What was the duty of an English Minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force." (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Keogh) would only put the moral to the tale which was drawn by the right hon. gentleman himself, and address the right hon. gentleman's words to the benches opposite when he said that he was then advocating Tory principles, but "they were not the Tory principles of those who would associate Toryism with restricted commerce and with a continual assault on the liberty of the subject." (Cheers.)

The debate was then adjourned; and, on the motion of Mr. SPOONER, next Tuesday was fixed for resuming the discussion.

On the motion of Mr. MONCREIFF, the House went into committee to consider of enabling burghs in Scotland to maintain and improve their harbours; a resolution was agreed to as to the foundation of a bill for the purpose, and the House then resumed.

The Property-Tax Bill, as amended, was considered, and ordered to be read a third time.—Adjourned at twenty minutes after twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

## LOCAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE HOUSE.

A conversation, in which several members took part, was originated by Sir Benjamin Hall, as to the inconvenience suffered by hon. members serving on committees in consequence of the limited time permitted them to reach the House in order to record their votes, which, it was urged, called for immediate remedy. It was also suggested that the exclusion of reporters and strangers during divisions was unnecessary—that of reporters wholly so. The subject of the ventilation and atmosphere of the House was likewise touched upon; but ultimately, with regard to all these matters, it was generally admitted that interference should be postponed until next session.

The Parish Constables Bill passed through committee *pro forma*.

## QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, Mr. TUNNELL said he had done all he could to push forward his bill for abolishing the qualification of members of Parliament; but finding it impossible to carry it, owing to the pressure of other business, he would withdraw it for the present session.

## THE TAXES WHICH OBSTRUCT THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

The debate, adjourned from the 22d of April, on Mr. M. Gibson's motion for repealing the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers, was resumed by

Mr. COWAN, who said he had been thirty years engaged in the manufacture of paper, and had all that time exerted himself with various Governments to get those duties abolished, but entirely without avail. He entered into a detail of the annoyances the trade was subjected to by the Excise regulations, in order to convince the House that the tendency of the Excise laws was to prevent any improvement in the manufacture of paper, which of itself was, he contended, a sufficient reason to justify their repeal. He did not wish to have those duties repealed during the present year, which was an exceptional one as regarded financial arrangements; but he wished, by a vote of the House, to convince the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the subject was one requiring the earliest consideration of the Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped it was clearly understood that for the present year they would all rally round the Chancellor of the Exchequer in maintaining the existing sources of revenue. When the whole question of finance was again under consideration, he thought paper used for packing and paper employed for printing newspapers and periodicals would be deserving of consideration, but he warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer how, in regard to paper employed in the printing of literary productions, he interfered with the public revenue for the advantage of a particular and a very small interest. The impudent and unwarrantable restrictions of the booksellers to keep up the price of books, and frustrate the exertions of those who would supply the public at a reasonable rate, not only limited the market in this country, but deprived us of the advantage which the Inter-



national copyright bill ought to have provided the country in the foreign market, and in the colonies encouraged the introduction of pirated editions. Except such works as Macanlay's "History of England," only about five per cent. of the new books published sold 500 copies, and very few paid their expenses—the consequence of the combination among the book trade being to create a combination among the printers as against the trade, and thus, while limiting the sale, to increase the cost of the book. England had great facilities for producing cheap books, notwithstanding the paper duty; and when that was removed, and the combination of the booksellers abolished, we could produce them cheaper than any other country.

Sir W. CLAY suggested that Mr. M. Gibson should not divide upon his first resolution respecting the paper duties, but rather do so on the two latter propositions—for the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty and for the repeal of the advertisement duty. He believed the paper duty ought also to be repealed, but he thought it should form one of the subjects to be considered in conjunction with the general financial arrangements of the country.

Mr. MOWATT supported the motion.

Mr. REMONDSON cautioned Mr. M. Gibson against adopting the advice of Sir W. Clay. The tax on paper was a tax on human labour, and its repeal would largely contribute to the comforts of the working population. He was, however, doubtful whether they should repeal the newspaper stamp duties, for reasons connected with their transmission by post.

Mr. RICARDO hoped that Mr. M. Gibson would withdraw no part of his motion. He believed that the surplus of the ensuing year would more than cover any loss sustained by the repeal of the paper duties.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entered into the particulars of the case of the "Crown against the *Household Narrative*," and said that as his predecessors in office thought the state of the law unsatisfactory—an opinion in which he entirely concurred—he had directed that another information should be filed, on which a special verdict would be taken, with a view to bring the case fairly before a court of error. He intimated that it was under his consideration to prepare a measure to allow defendants their costs in that case.

Mr. MACGREGOR supported the motion.

Mr. HUME also supported the motion, and said he thought the surplus revenue would be much better appropriated in doing away with those taxes than in giving bounties to the militia.

Mr. K. SEYMOUR thought the subject should be left to the consideration of a future Parliament.

Mr. WAKLEY regretted that Mr. Seymour should vote, now that the Earl of Derby was in office, against the very motion which he supported when Lord J. Russell was in office.

Mr. M. GIBSON said the question upon which he would ask the House in the first instance to divide was, that such arrangements should be made to do away with the duties on paper as early as may be consistent with the safety of the public revenue.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said hon. gentlemen were mistaken in supposing he had any surplus which could justify him in remitting any taxes, and hoped the House would not agree to the motion.

The House then divided on the first resolution, as regarded the abolition of the duty on paper, when the numbers were—For the resolution, 107; against it, 195: majority against, 88.

The House next divided on the second resolution, as regarded the abolition of stamps—For the resolution, 100; against it, 199: majority against, 99.

The House again divided on the third resolution, referring to the abolition of the advertisement duty—For the resolution, 116; against it, 181: majority against, 65.

All of Mr. M. Gibson's propositions were thus rejected.

#### COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, when clauses up to 25 were agreed to; and it being then six o'clock, the House adjourned over Thursday (the Queen's birthday) to Friday.

#### LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

##### LUMLEY v. WAGNER AND GYE.—THE OPERA.

This case, which has been noticed more than once in our columns, was decided by Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Parker, on Monday, in favour of the plaintiff Lumley, thus confirming the injunction which had been obtained by the plaintiff to restrain Middle. Wagner from singing at the rival opera-house in Covent-Garden, of which the defendant Gye is the lessee.

The question as to the validity of the contract between Mr. Lumley and Middle. Wagner was fully canvassed by his Honor in all its various bearings as presented in the arguments of counsel, and he came to the conclusion that it was fully and perfectly binding.

Middle. Wagner is, therefore, bound, on her peril at Common Law, to sing at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, and at no other establishment in London.

Two men, of the names of John Middleton and William Steward Sheridan, were severally charged before Mr. Henry, the magistrate of Bow-street Police-office, on Saturday, with having sent threatening letters to the Earl of Derby for the purpose of extorting money. The former prisoner, who exhibited indications of madness, was remanded for a few days with a view to further inquiry, and the latter was ordered to find bail, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each, to keep the peace for twelve months.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action was brought by a boy named Cook, aged sixteen years, against Mr. Batty, the proprietor of the Hippodrome at Kensington, for compensation in damages for injury sustained from the kick of a horse during the performances that took place on the 7th of September. The plaintiff, who was a gentleman's page, had paid 6d. for his admission; and while occupying a place in the front of the arena on the night in question, he was kicked on the cheek and knocked down. The wound bled profusely, and being insensible from the injury he was immediately taken to St. George's Hospital, where he remained for a few weeks until the wound was healed. It left, however, an ugly scar upon his cheek, although no bone was broken. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £20 damages.

**THE LATE MATRICIDE IN LAMBETH.**—On Wednesday, Thomas Cathia Wheeler was charged, before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Baron Platt, at the Central Criminal Court, with the wilful murder of his mother, Catherine Wheeler, by cutting off her head. On the prisoner being placed at the bar, he evinced all the appearance of a confirmed lunatic—a perception that he was observed by a crowded court, without a knowledge for what purpose the observation was. During the evidence given as to his insanity, he frequently raised his eyes, looked round the court, and then dropped into a silent laugh, or rather chuckle, which was repeated as each portion of the details of his eccentricities struck upon his imagination. The jury, without deliberation, returned a verdict that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and incapable of pleading.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. MR. GLADSTONE.**—In the Archdeacon's Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Tebbs, the proctor, exhibited a proxy, authorising his appearing for the defendant in the future proceedings of the citation. The learned judge (Sir John Dodson), on the petition of the rev. defendant, then continued the assignation of articles until the first session in next term.

**THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER AND THE REV. MR. WHISTON.**—This case, which was appointed to be resumed on Wednesday morning before the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. Baron Parke, and Dr. Lushington, in relation to the dismissal of Mr. Whiston from the Mastership of the Grammar School at Rochester, is adjourned *sine die*, information having been received of the inability of Mr. Baron Parke, through indisposition, to attend.

**THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS.**—On Wednesday night, at a meeting of trades' delegates, held at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, a report was read from the deputation which had, according to appointment, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Downing-street, on Saturday last, on the subject of the recent conduct of employers of operative engineers. By this report it appeared that the deputation laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer a copy of a petition which is about to be presented to the House of Commons, praying for inquiry into the conduct of the master engineers, to which they requested the support of the right hon. gentleman, with his colleagues in the Government, and with the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, admitted that the conduct of the master engineers was subversive of the spirit of the law, and that the deputation in their petition had adopted the right course of procedure, as he should himself have proposed something of the kind. He would give the petition his most serious attention, and, when presented to the House, consider it both as a member of the House and a Minister; for the deputation were right in supposing that he and his colleagues in the Government intended to protect the interests of the British workmen and to do justice to all classes.

**COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.**—A frightful accident, attended with extensive loss of life, occurred on Monday at the Duffryn Colliery, Aberdare Valley, Glamorganshire, a colliery which has been for a long time in very full work. The accident was occasioned by an explosion of fire damp. There were at the time about 160 men and boys at work in the mine, and of these 67 have been killed. From 60 to 70 were saved by being in another part of the cutting, and some others escaped with life. None of them were able to say in what way the explosion was caused; but, as they were all supplied with Davy safety lanterns, it must have been the result of either carelessness or recklessness on the part of one or more of them. The scene which followed the accident was of a very harrowing kind. The occurrence will doubtless undergo a very rigid investigation; but the cause is not likely to be discovered, as all those who could give an account of it have perished.

Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Lushington have prepared and brought in a bill to amend the 1st and 2d William 4., cap. 60, for the regulation of vestries with reference to joint parishes. The object of the act is, that parishes maintaining poor in conjunction with other parishes may adopt the above recited act. The act is not to affect any law, usage, or custom as to the maintenance of the poor by joint parishes.

The *Belfast News-Letter* says that the Earl of Glengall is about to be appointed Governor-General of India, in succession to Lord Dalhousie.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. Northwood.—Sulcidal problems are not adapted to our columns. Unless they bear the stamp of some acknowledged master, no one will look at them; and even then the time devoted to their solution is given grudgingly. No 3 is an easy mate in four instead of five moves, by the obvious process of 1. Ktates R (ch) &c.

SUBSCRIBER.—A list of the typographical errors in the games of the Tournament is given at the beginning of the volume; but some of the early copies were published before the list was completed.

COLONNA.—A private communication has been forwarded to our obliging Correspondent C. F. S. Bromwich.—The game has been revised and shall be examined.

PROBLEM.—Join the St. George's Chess-club. If a resident in London, your subscription will only be three guineas per annum; if in the country, but one guinea.

C. M. J. of Birmingham.—The names of competitors for the Chess Problem Prizes will be received up to the 15th of November.

G. P. T.—Mechi's beautiful Terrace Chessboard may be had in glass to imitate marble, in solid wood, and in paper.

CITIZEN.—The match by correspondence between Liverpool and Birmingham is not sufficiently advanced yet for publication. We shall give the moves shortly.

MUS.—Another Problem of Mr. Bolton's will be given shortly.

R. R. of Ashford; R. N. L. of St. Alban's; G. G. of Woodend.—They shall be examined and reported on in our next.

W. R. N.—The subscription must be paid in advance.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 431, by C. G. P., Dereven, Argus, Philo Judy, Colonna, Mus, J. M. of Sherborn; and R. D. M., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 432, by Dereven, Colonna, Judy, Argus, Eimpe Simon, Murphy, Miles, Sub-Dean, Dumble, Auld Reekie, Farmwood, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 433, by R. R. of Ashford, is correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Colonna, Lyx, Ph. z. Mus, M. P., Dereven, Judy, Mango, Argus, Miles, Sub-Dean, are correct. All others are wrong.

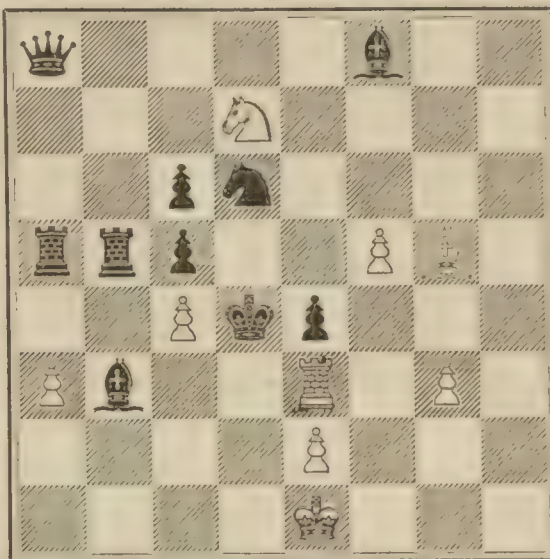
We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful games played by the Russian masters; also ten occurring in a match between Mr. Lowenthal and the chief player of Vienna, Mr. Hampe; many lately played by the best players of France, Belgium and among those of Italy.

• • • Any amateur wishing to play a game of chess by correspondence (the loser to defray treble his adversary's postage) may hear of an antagonist by addressing C. F. S. (care of Capt. Skelton), New-street, West Bromwich, near Birmingham.

##### PROBLEM No. 434.

By R. B. W., of Oxford.

##### BLACK.



White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### COLOURED VIEWS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. Dickinson, Brothers.

WE have before us the first part of a very beautiful work—one more than any other we have yet seen likely to preserve the distinguishing features of that Exhibition in Hyde Park, of which art alone will enable future generations to obtain any adequate representation of its beauty and resources. To represent the Exhibition truly in character, colour, variety, and extent, would seem an undertaking at first sight almost beyond the powers and resources of art. But when we call to mind the three celebrated artists whom the spirited publisher has employed to carry out his great undertaking, it is easy to see that the work would be safe in their hands. Mr. Roberts is a master of perspective; Mr. Haghe excels in character, form, and colour; and Mr. Nash is not to be surpassed in the art of transferring to stone and paper the minutest beauties of detail. So far Mr. Dickinson did well in securing the services of such men. Nor is his first number unworthy of the scheme, of the artists employed, or of the Great Exhibition itself. The three large plates which form this number represent Zollverein, Prince Albert's birth-place; a division in the Tunis department; and the exquisite Mediaeval Court as arranged by Mr. Pugin. All who have seen the originals of the three plates will at once admit the great truthfulness and beauty of the prints before them; while the thousands who have not had the opportunity of seeing the Exhibition will find less occasion to regret their loss in the careful representations which Mr. Dickinson's public spirit has provided for them. The whole of the drawings were executed on the spot, and the whole of the plates are engraved under the watchful superintendence of the artists by whom the drawings were made.

We cannot imagine a work of greater interest to all our brethren in the East than this in every respect adequate representation of a noble scheme—living in the memories of the present, and preserved to all time in these comprehensive and minute illustrations.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Colonial Bishopric:* The Rev. John Philip Gell, to Christ Church, New Zealand. *Deanery Rural:* The Rev. William Lewis, vicar of Sedgley, to Hilmley. *Archdeaconry:* The Rev. K. L. Freer, to Hereford. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Brown, to Little Hormead, near Buntingford; the Rev. C. Trollope, to St. Cutbert's, Bedford; the Rev. J. H. B. Green, to Normanton-en-le-Heath, Leicestershire; the Rev. John Richardson, to St. Ann's, Manchester; the Rev. John Jenkins, to Bowness. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. W. Bramell, to East Markham, with West Drayton, Notts; the Rev. J. Lockhart Ross, to Avebury, with Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. J. H. Burgess, curate of St. Stephen's, South Shields, from the ladies of the congregation, on his removal; the Rev. D. Parry, vicar of Llywel, from his parishioners and friends; the Rev. Wm. Gunning, of Buckland Newton, near Cerne, Dorset, on his retirement from the office of hon. secretary to the Bath and Wells Diocesan Society; the Rev. Wm. John Marshall, curate of Christ Church, West Bromwich, from the congregation, on his resigning the curacy; the Rev. Samuel Crowther, Incumbent, from the parishioners of Knowle.

**FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—The 198th anniversary festival of this charitable institution was held on Wednesday, and was commemorated in the first instance by the celebration of divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The full choral service, performed by the united choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, under the direction of Mr. Goss, organist of St. Paul's, as usual, attracted, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a numerous and fashionable congregation. In the evening the supporters dined together in Merchant Tailors' Hall; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. Among the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishops of London, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Ripon, Bangor; Dean of St. Paul's; Archdeacons Hale, Croke, Thorp, Macdonald; Revs. Drs. Spry, Vivian, Fox, and Ford-Bowes; Revs. Messrs. Hartwell, Horne, H. Brown, Jennings, John Jackson, Linwood Strong, R. G. Baker, Thomas Bowdler, C. B. Pearson, W. J. Hall, J. C. Haden, &c.; the Lord Mayor, Alderman Copeland, M.P., Alderman Sidney, M.P., Alderman Challis, and Alderman Farebrother; Chamberlain of London, Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, &c. The principal speakers on the occasion were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. From the report it appeared that £73 had been collected in the cathedral; that £902 had been contributed at the dinner; that the annual subscriptions amounted to £280; that the dividends on stock were £265; and that the total receipts reached the sum of £1520, exclusive of 30 guineas each from the stewards. During the past year relief had been given by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy to 193 clergymen, to the amount of £3716; widows, 397, £4125; daughters, 402, £3685; sons, 5, £45; apprentice fees, £1500; outlays, 75, £1132. Total number relieved, 1122; money, £14,203.

Dr. Maclure, formerly head master of the All Souls and St. Marylebone District School in union with King's College, London, has been appointed by the Crown Regius Professor of Humanity in Marischal College, Aberdeen.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The second and final conference for the regulation of the succession to the Danish throne was held at the Foreign-office on Saturday, when a treaty, in which the young Duke of Glücksberg was formally recognised as heir presumptive to the Crown of Denmark and its dependencies, was signed by the representatives of the great European Powers who signed the protocol of August the 23, 1850, on the same subject, as well as the Prussian Minister, who was not present at the signature of that protocol.

The *New York Sun* says the telegraph between Newhaven and Waterbury, Connecticut, has been put to a somewhat novel use. Conversation between friends (one in each place) is carried on for any required length of time, the operators acting alternately as spokesmen and interpreters. They are enabled to do without having the message written, by listening attentively to the clicking of the machine. The charge for this service is very moderate—only 10 cents for five minutes, and one cent per minute over that.

Accounts from Honolulu, received via California, indicate a desire on the part of the people of the Sandwich Islands to declare a republic; and the American citizens resident there hint the probability of annexation to the United States. Several Americans were engaged in the revolution that threw off the yoke of Queen Pomare in the Society Islands. At Honolulu a terrible conflagration had occurred.

The Royal pleasure-grounds at Kew will be open to the public on every day in the week between the hours of one and six, from this day (Saturday) to Saturday, the 18th of September; and (Sundays excepted) communications will at the same time be opened between the pleasure-grounds and the Royal Botanic Garden.

A very strange meeting was held lately at the Shakespeare Hotel, in New York, having for its object "to devise measures and means to secure the election of Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of the *Dublin Nation*, as a member of the British Parliament, from New Ross, Ireland, for which office he is now a candidate." This is certainly a novel, and rather an amusing specimen of international intervention.

Baron Stratenus, who has been for many years Councillor of the Dutch Legation in London, has been appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Netherlands at the Court of Hanover and to the Hanse Towns.

Major-General James Ferguson, C.B., is appointed to the command of the troops in Malta, in succession to Lieutenant-General Ellice.

A soldier of the 67th *dépôt*, quartered at Dover Heights Barracks, while confined at the guard-house on Monday night last, confessed to the sergeant of the guard being the murderer of the late Lord Norbury, in Ireland, some ten years since, at noonday, in his park. The man stated that he shot the unfortunate nobleman, and gave a detailed account of the murder. He adds that he entered the army after committing the deed. The man is now in close confinement. Information has, however, since been received that the statement of this man is utterly devoid of truth.

Mr. Benedict returned to his residence in Manchester-square for the season, after his transatlantic engagement with Jenny Lind, and a lengthened tour on the Continent, during which period he has met with two sad bereavements, the loss of his wife, and a melancholy accident which caused the death of his son.

The treasurer of the Royal Orthopedic Hospital, in Bloomsbury-square, has just received the munificent sum of £500, being a bequest to the funds of the institution by the late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie.

The ship *Gazelle*, from Zanzibar, on the coast of Morocco, arrived a few days ago in the London Docks, having on board two splendid Arabian horses, a grey and a bay, as a present to her Majesty from the Emperor of Morocco. The royal grooms were in attendance at the docks, and superintended the removal of the Arabs to the Royal mews.

A shipwright of Chatham Dockyard, named Taylor, has lost his life in the execution of his duty by cutting his foot when cutting a piece of wood. He was conveyed to the hospital, but died from the effect of inflammation on the 5th instant.

A letter from Ceuta, of the 26th ult., states that on the previous day eight persons (two of whom were Americans), confined at the Bague of that place for having taken part in the invasion of Cuba, made their escape. Among them was a Hungarian chief, named Schlesinger, who had exercised much influence in the affair. The party escaped to Gibraltar, whence they proceeded to England.

Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, mentioned at the recent meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, as a curious fact, that a gentleman in Liverpool was now wearing the watch worn by King Charles II. in 1645.

A letter from Berlin states that the Duke d'Augustenburg has accepted the offer made by the Crown of Denmark to pay him an indemnity of 2,025,000 thalers (8,143,750*l.*) for his property situated in the duchies.

The *North British Mail* states that Mr. W. H. Murray, the well-known Scotch theatrical manager, died last week suddenly in St. Andrew's. He was walking in one of the streets, when he dropped down, and almost instantly expired.

A few days ago, as some workmen were making repairs in the parish church, Crowle, they found in the organ a nest of young redbreasts nearly fledged. This circumstance may be considered somewhat singular, when it is known that the organ is used every Sunday for divine service.

The factory of Messrs. Hayman and Co., in "the Grove," Southwark, was partially destroyed by a fire which broke out at one o'clock on Monday morning. Several adjoining buildings were injured. The flames were extinguished in about two hours. How they originated is unknown.

One of the 22 colliers who recently perished in the explosion at Hebburn, was named Bruskank, aged 26. He married a widow three months ago with three children. She had been four times married, and had lost three of her husbands by explosions.

It is stated upon good authority, that no less than £50,000 have been lost on the Chester Cup in the port of Hull, the resident locality of the mare Nancy.

The son of a Liverpool gentleman, writing home from the gold diggings, states that in three weeks he succeeded in getting 150 lb. in gold, when, at the rate of £3 per ounce, would be worth £7200 sterling, or £2400 a week!

Earl Spencer has presented a donation of £100 to the Sailors' Home, at Portsmouth.

By a return just printed, it appears that in the third quarter of last year, of wheat there were 1,174,457 quarters imported, and in the last quarter of the year 434,800 quarters. Of wheat flour (actual weight) there were 1,747,499 quarters in the third quarter, and 668,647 quarters in the fourth. Of wheat flour (reduced to its equivalent in quarters of wheat) the importations in the third quarter were 499,285 quarters, and in the fourth quarter £248,185. The aggregate of wheat and wheat flour in the third quarter was 1,673,743 quarters, and in the fourth quarter of the year 682,995. The barley imported in the third quarter numbered 250,095 quarters, and in the fourth 78,923, whilst of oats there were 581,466 quarters imported in the third quarter, and 126,815 in the fourth quarter of the year.

The nett annual value of the land in respect of which consolidated annuities were granted in Ireland is £3,254,272 6s 7d. The annual amount of the annuities in all parts of the unions was £41,510 15*s.* 11d. The highest number of years for which the annuities are granted is forty, and the lowest five. The number of town lands rated separately to the annuity is 6440, and the area of acreage 5,305,306. These facts are derived from Parliamentary returns moved for by Sir Robert Ferguson.

The steamer *Propontis*, which sailed from Table Bay on March 3 for England, took two live lions and two ostriches.

The boy, named George Murrell, who was taken up on suspicion of having caused the recent fire at Harwell, Berks, which destroyed in one night (April 24) no less than twenty-one dwelling-houses and nine farmsteads, has confessed that he committed this malicious and awful act, which has involved so many poor families in the utmost distress. He stated that he went into Mr. Isaac Roby's rick-yard—ignited a lucifer match, which he put on a tile, and then placed both in a straw-rick. The boy, who is seventeen years of age, and of weak intellect, stated that he committed the act for the sake of some apples which were promised him.

A Prague journal states that on the 3d inst. Kossuth's mother and sixteen of his relatives passed through that city on their way to England.

By a Parliamentary paper just printed in reference to the British Museum, it appears that in the year ended the 31st of March last the expenditure was £51,386 1*s.* 9d., from the grants amounting to £52,539. The balance in hand (£8698 12*s.* 4d.) was carried to the account for the present year.

Recently a housebreaker, who had been liberated from Carmarthen County Gaol, was found soon afterwards secreted in the prison garden, with rope ladders and other implements of escape, his object being to rescue a female prisoner under sentence of transportation. A note, unwrapping a piece of coal, had been thrown over the walls telling his inmates to be prepared for his visit; but, falling into the hands of the matron, it only led to preparations being made for securing him. He has since been committed for trial.

The Right Hon. David Boyle, of Shewalton, has resigned the conjoint offices of Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Session, which he has held since the retirement of the late Right Hon. Charles Hope, of Granton, in 1841.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. John Stuart, jun., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law (son of Mr. John Stuart, Q.C., member for Newark), to be his secretary-in-chief, in the place of Mr. Simmons.

Colonel Maberly has appointed Mr. Alan E. Chamber to be his private secretary at the Post-office, in place of Mr. John Hall, resigned.

It appears from returns just printed, that there has been an increase in the value of watches and clocks imported into the United Kingdom. In the month ended the 5th ult. the value of watches chargeable with duty was £18,288, and in the like period of 1851 the value was £2975. The clocks were of the value of £2672 in the month ended the 5th ult., and in the corresponding period of the preceding year £2432.

A letter received in London from an officer on service at the Cape, mentions that Macomo, the Kafir chief, appears to have been so badly wounded in one of the recent skirmishes, that his left arm has been amputated.

According to a return just issued, there were imported, of all sorts of grain into Great Britain from Ireland, 3,206,484 quarters in 1843; and in 1851, 1,324,688 quarters.





HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW TRAINING-SCHOOLS, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of a new building in Victoria-street, Westminster, to be dedicated by the National Society to a Training Institution for Masters and Mistresses of National Schools. A large circular marquee was provided in the centre of the ground, beneath which the stone was to be laid; around which were seats crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, the outer seats being occupied by upwards of 4000 children of the schools of St. Margaret's and St. John's. There was a large assemblage of distinguished persons, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Lilford, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Ripon, Winchester, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Asaph, and Glasgow, Archdeacon Hale, Dr. Milner, Lord Lyttleton, Sir T. Phillips, Mr. Cotton, and the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, secretary to the National Society. At ten minutes past one the cheers of the people outside the marquee, and the hoisting of the Royal standard, announced the arrival of Prince Albert, who, on entering the tent, was also loudly applauded. The school children, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, chanted the 122d Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord."

The Archbishop of Canterbury then offered up a solemn prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the undertaking; at the close of which

The Bishop of London stood forward and addressed his Royal High-

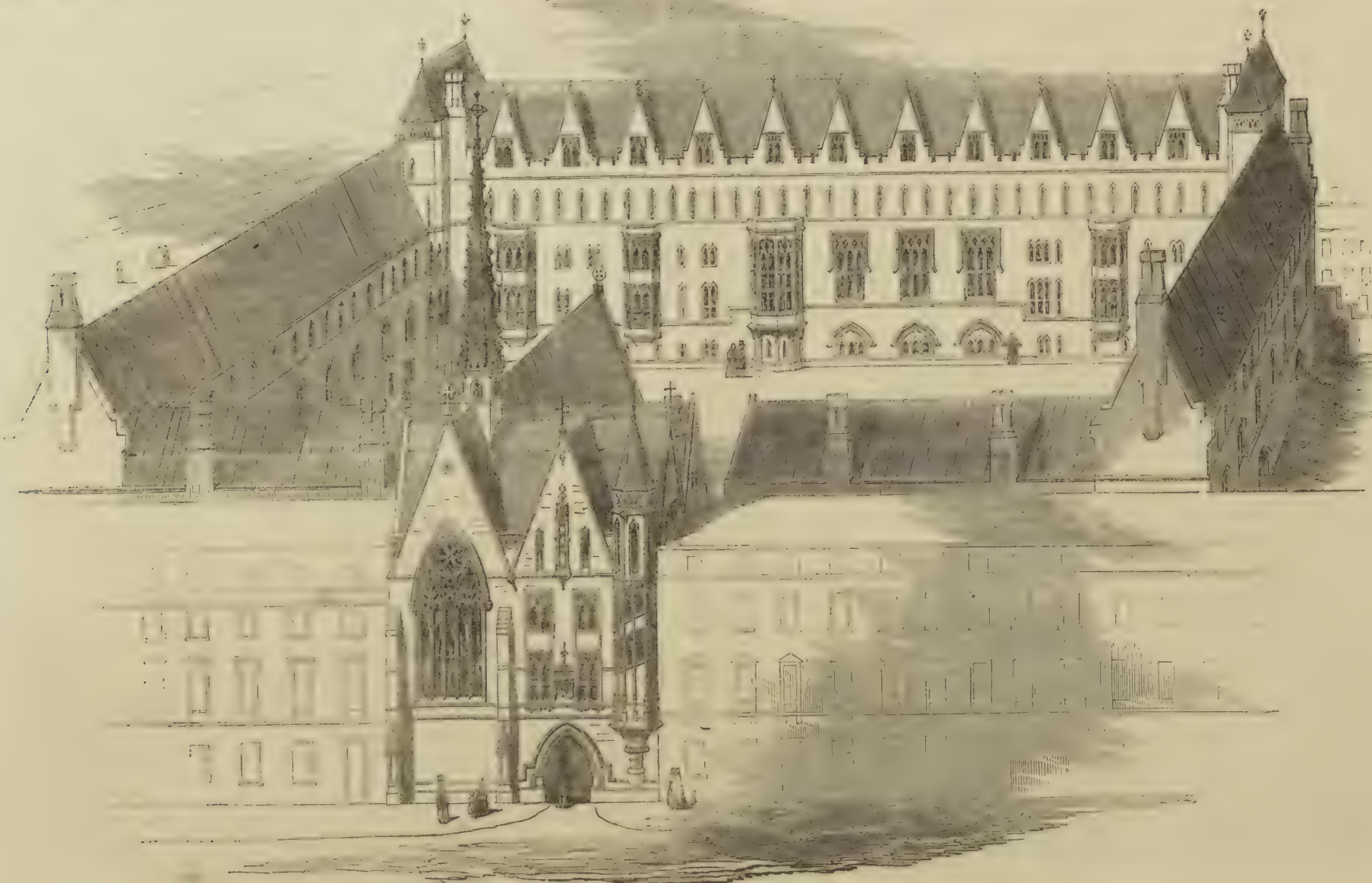
ness, explaining the object to which the new buildings were to be dedicated, and requesting his Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone. The right rev. Prelate said that the importance of the occasion would be fully appreciated by his Royal Highness, when he stated that the National Society were thereby endeavouring to extend their means of sending throughout the length and breadth of the land well taught and trained men and women, competent in every way to undertake the education of the poor. It was not now for the first time that the society assumed that duty—a duty rendered more important by the march of civilisation, the progress of knowledge, and the great social improvements of the age. Already, with its limited resources, it had sent forth from 1200 to 1300 well qualified instructors, and no one was better able than his Royal Highness to appreciate the advantage which accrued to the cause of education from having teachers well taught and trainers well trained. They were desirous to combine sound religious instruction, which was the basis of education, with every branch of useful secular knowledge, and for this end they were again enlarging their means of teaching and training those who were to educate the poor. The interest which his Royal Highness had manifested in the objects of the Society by honouring them with his presence would be of the greatest service to the cause; and he begged, in the name of the committee, to offer his Royal Highness their best thanks.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert said:—I shall have great pleasure in fulfilling the duty which devolves upon me; and I can assure you that

the committee have only done me justice when they allude to my desire to promote the sound and moral education of the people. I take the greatest interest in the welfare of these institutions, and I am glad to see the members of the Church of England united in endeavouring to raise an institution for the diffusion of knowledge and of the truths of their holy religion among the children of the poor.

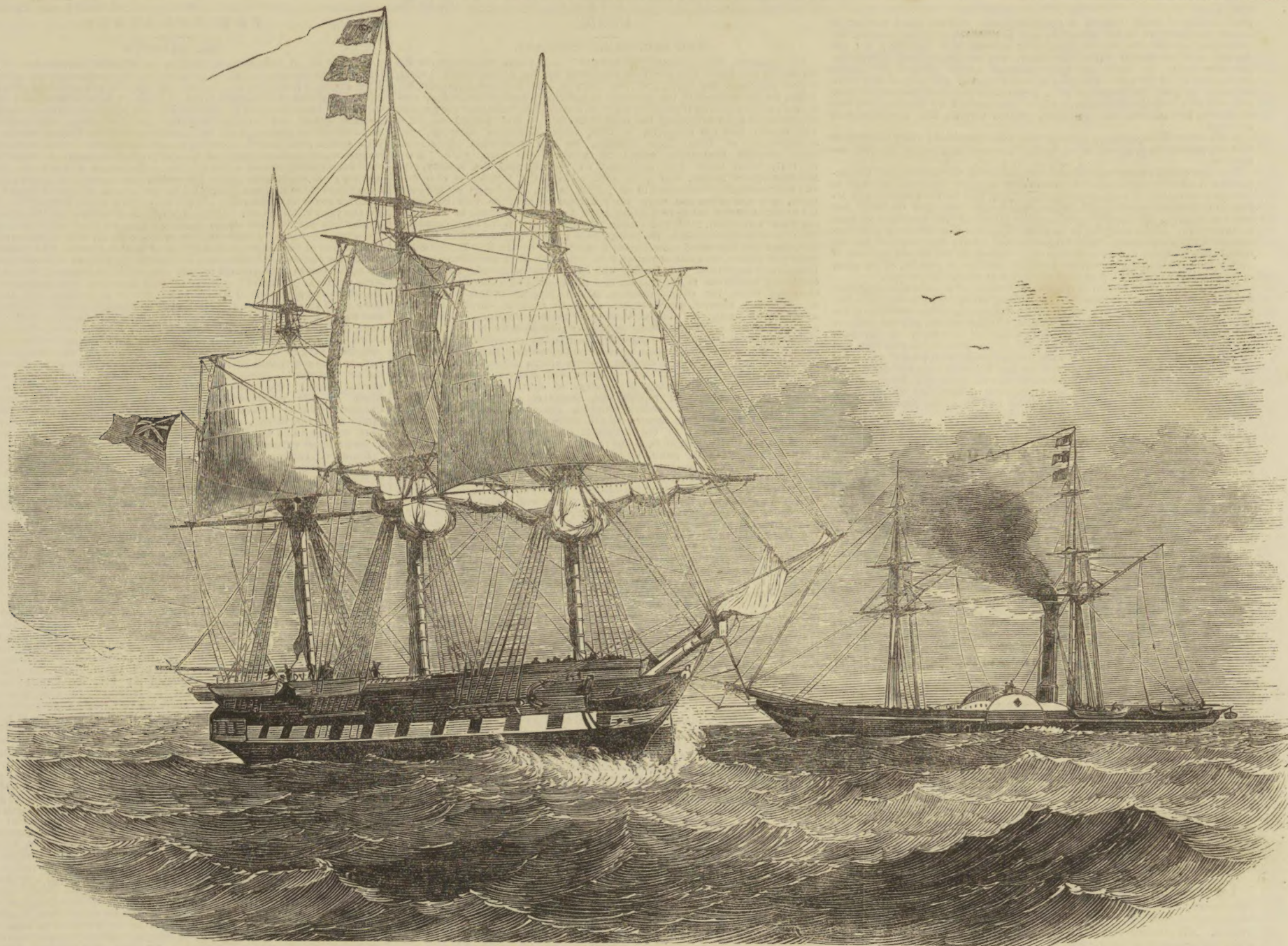
Attended by the dignitaries of the Church and the other distinguished personages around him, Prince Albert then ascended a platform where the foundation-stone was placed, bearing the following inscription:—"The first stone of the Westminster Training Institution of the National Society was laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert, May 11, 1852. Laus Deo." The stone was then deposited with due masonic skill and pomp. At the close of the ceremony the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by the children, and a blessing having been pronounced, the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem; and the Prince, having shaken hands with a number of noblemen and gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, then retired amidst loud cheers. The occasion excited considerable interest among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, large numbers of whom were present.

The Schools, which we have engraved from the architect's design, will occupy a plot of ground nearly an acre and a half in extent, distant 700 yards from the central schools, at a rent but little exceeding the sums now paid by the Society for its present imperfect accommodation. This site is on the line of Victoria-street, leading from Westminster Abbey in the direction of Buckingham Palace. It is easily accessible on two sides,



THE NEW TRAINING-SCHOOLS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.





THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.—H.M.S. "HERALD," AND THE "TORCH" STEAM TENDER.

adjoins at the back open ground belonging to the trustees of the Dacre Hospital, and is within a convenient distance of St. James's Park; thus combining, both in extent of area and convenience of situation, advantages rarely presented amidst the dense population of a large city.

The new buildings, when completed, will accommodate 100 masters and 100 mistresses, some of them specially prepared for the charge of infant schools. The cost of suitable buildings for 200 students, including accommodation for the officers of the institution, is estimated at £25,000. This sum is exclusive of the amount required for the purchase of the freehold of the site, which will amount to £14,000 more; so that the whole sum required will be nearly £40,000.

Judging from the design, the buildings for the Westminster Training Institution promise to be a handsome addition to the scholastic edifices of London. The entrance gateway, with its deeply recessed arch, its square-headed windows, niches, and octagonal stair turret springing from a bold corbel, the stair windows winding in a spiral form, somewhat in the style of many of the mediæval buildings of the Continent, is very good. Adjoining the entrance is one end of the chapel, with a tracery window of lofty pitch and rich design. The dwarf tower and tall crocketed spire are novel features, and add much to the general character of the design.

The masses of buildings forming the quadrangles, their windows of various design and character from those of unpretending single lights to the elaborately-decorated bay windows and high-pitched dormers, are extremely effective; and the angle towers of octagonal plan break with good taste the uniformity of the arrangement. The architect is Mr. Henry Clutton, of Charles-street, Haymarket.



ANCIENT GOLD TORQUE.

in June, 1850, in the Bog of Curry, in the county of Sligo, and consists of a piece of thin, pure gold, twisted in an open spiral, and having at its termination small knobs of gold at the end of loops, so as to link together. The torc, or torque, was worn round the neck, and was an ornament used by chiefs of the Celtic nations; and this specimen is a very fine one.

## ANCIENT BRITISH URN.



CELTIC URN.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of an ancient Urn, lately found at Towdenack, near St. Ives, Cornwall. It appears that some men, while at work on the Moor, had occasion to remove a cairn, or pile of stones, for building purposes. After displacing a considerable portion, they discovered the fragments of an urn, resting on a large flat slab of granite; and, on further search, they found this to cover another urn, inverted and containing bones, but unaccompanied by coins, arms, or ornaments. There was, however, found among the fragments of the upper urn a small bit of

bronze; but it was too much corroded for us to say whether it was part of a weapon or ornament.

The urn is undoubtedly Celtic; and, from the absence of coins or inscriptions of any sort, probably before the time of the Roman occupation, at least in the west of Britain.

This valuable relic of antiquity has been deposited in the Institute at St. Ives. It was wantonly broken soon after its discovery by one of the workmen, but has since been ably put together by Mr. Rodda.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE R.Y.S. SCHOONER "TITANIA."

In our Journal of last week we announced the destruction by fire of this handsome schooner, on Wednesday night, the 5th inst., at her winter quarters, or rather where she had been placed since her return from the Mediterranean for the purpose of being refitted. At the time of this lamentable accident the *Titania* was in complete order; and, with the exception of the sails, which were not bent, she was ready for sea. Her owner, Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., was expected the same evening. The fire originated in the cabin. There was no watch, nor any of the crew, out of eighteen persons, on board when the fire was discovered. The flames appear to have been first observed by some of the yacht's crews in the neighbourhood, a little before ten o'clock; and, on the alarm reaching Cowes, the town engine, as well as that from the dock, were despatched to the conflagration. At half-past ten the fire defied all efforts to extinguish it. There is no doubt, that had she been bereft of her powder and magazine (and which no vessel ought to have in a harbour like Cowes), the hull, spars, and rigging would have been saved. Nothing now remains of her but her iron shell, her bowsprit, figure-head, &c.: she is completely gutted, even the deck-beams consumed.

When the fire was first descried, some of the Trinity men and yachts crews proceeded to the yacht and endeavoured to extinguish it by a plentiful supply of water, it being flood tide; but, in consequence of a cry that there was powder on board, they withdrew. At midnight the vessel was, fore and aft, one sheet of fire, which having burnt the rigging and deck, her mainmast fell aft. About half-past two A.M. the foremast also fell aft; great anxiety having previously been felt for the fate of the neighbouring yachts, of which there were about twenty hauled up on the mud, and all within a few feet of each other. The night was splendid, and the moon shone brilliantly, and not a cloud to be seen. The fire burnt out of itself about four o'clock, and the magazine was secured afterwards.

## NEW EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

H.M.S. *Herald*, Captain H. Mangles Denham, R.N., F.R.S., and the *Torch* steam-tender, Lieutenant Chimmo, are now about to proceed to the South Pacific, to explore and survey all the islands between Australia and Valparaiso, and particularly the Feejee Islands. Although Captain Cook and several other navigators have touched at these groups, and marked their position on their charts, yet very little is known respecting them, further than that many of them are surrounded with coral reefs, the land exceedingly fertile, and the climate salubrious, and also that the natives are addicted to cannibalism.

The *Herald*, although a frigate, is not armed as such. She only carries six 32-pounder carronades and four long guns, a howitzer, &c.; and these, with the small arms, are thought quite sufficient for her defence in case the natives should prove hostile, while her limited number of guns will excuse saluting, on account of her chronometers. The *Torch* has one long 32-pound pivot



BURNING OF THE R.Y.S. SCHOONER "TITANIA," AT COWES.



gun, capable of being trained in every direction. She has also a number of swivel guns mounted on her bulwarks; and, to prevent the natives boarding her from their canoes, she will be completely enclosed with nettings; but the *Herald*, standing higher out of the water, will not require such protection. Notwithstanding the ships are thus defended against pirates and hostile tribes, they are at the same time quite as well prepared, and a great deal more disposed, to treat the islanders in a much more peaceable manner, if they evince at all a friendly disposition; and, for this purpose, no less than two tons of trinkets, knives, axes, looking-glasses, printed cottons, &c., have been sent on board.

In the scientific department nothing has been neglected; every instrument that can possibly be required in surveying has been supplied, of the best description.

The experienced officer who has been entrusted with the command of this expedition is already distinguished by his love of scientific research, his skill in maritime surveying and construction of charts, as well as his kindness and attention to the comforts of the officers and men under him; and we could not name an officer in her Majesty's service better suited for the command of such an expedition. Lieut. Chimmo, so far as we can learn, is an officer of considerable scientific acquirements; and the part he will take in carrying out the object of the expedition will be no trifling one. Indeed, all the officers and men of both ships have been selected either for their abilities as seamen, or for some other qualities peculiarly fitting them for such a service as the present.

Mr. McGillivray, well known in the scientific world as a naturalist, has been appointed to the *Herald*, to attend to the natural history department; and Mr. S. Glen Wilson, a young artist, has also been appointed to make drawings of objects likely to prove interesting in illustration of these islands, and the manners and customs of the people. By order of the Board of Admiralty he has been supplied with a photographic apparatus. Up to the present time we have had very few drawings from this part of the globe that could be depended upon; but now that photography is to be employed, we may expect to have representations of a very superior description. The people, their costume and weapons, their canoes, their dwellings, the coasts, headlands, coral islands, and objects of natural history, botany, &c., all may be given by this wonderful process with an accuracy of detail unattainable by any other means.

The *Herald* has been a great attraction during the past week at Woolwich, nearly 200 persons having been on board each day for the last six days. On Friday week the vessel was inspected by Commodore Henry Eden, who expressed himself highly pleased with all he had witnessed on board, and the excellent arrangements that have been made for the anticipated lengthened service of the officers and crew of the vessel in the South Seas. Among those on board on the same day was the Rev. Mr. Hoole, of the Missionary Society, who brought with him vocabularies of the languages spoken by the natives of many of the islands, and instructions to the missionaries in connexion with the Society to render every service they possibly can to the officers of the two vessels. Sir William Hooker and Dr. Hooker, from the gardens at Kew, also visited the *Herald*, and have contributed to the stock of plants and seeds which are to be transported to the Antipodes. A gentleman has also entrusted to Captain Denham's care a copy of the first edition of "Cook's Voyages."

Altogether, the *Herald* has been fitted and equipped in the most efficient manner, with her tender, the *Torch*, for the long period of from five to seven years. She is twelve able seamen short of complement of as fine a ship's company as ever trod a deck, and is excellently officered. The medical officers in the expedition have been selected for their taste and zeal in natural history; and it is expected they will send home many valuable additions to the museums of this country, although the hydrographical department of the islands of the South Seas they are about to visit is the ostensible object of the expedition. The *Herald*, in her internal as well as her external order, presents an excellent specimen of what a ship may be rendered in two months, owing to the liberal fittings accorded by the Admiralty; and the excellent contrivance and adaptation of all that has been considered requisite for ship and boat service, in the completion of which the captain and first lieutenant have had the able co-operation of the authorities of Chatham Dockyard, has rendered the *Herald* admirably adapted for the service in which she is to be employed.

On Tuesday the *Herald* was visited by Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon, when their Lordships appeared much interested in examining the preparations for her departure on Wednesday afternoon, on her voyage to the South Seas, which she will reach by passing Sydney, instead of round Cape Horn.

The accompanying Engraving of the vessel is from a drawing by Mr. Wilson, the artist to the expedition.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**LIGHTS TO PREVENT COLLISION AT SEA.**—The Admiralty commissioners have issued a notice directing that the following regulations respecting signal lights be strictly observed by steamers and sailing vessels. All previous regulations relating to the exhibition of lights by steamers are revoked by the same document, which is as follows:—

All British sea-going steam-vessels (whether propelled by paddles or screws) shall, within all seas, gulfs, channels, straits, bays, creeks, roads, roadsteads, harbours, havens, ports, and rivers, and under all circumstances, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit lights of such description and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned; viz.—When under steam—A bright white light at the foremast head; a green light on the starboard side; a red light on the port side. 1. The mast-head light is to be visible at a distance of at least five miles in a dark night, with a clear atmosphere; and the lantern is to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, being 10 points on each side of the ship, viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side. 2. The green light on the starboard side is to be visible at a distance of at least two miles in a dark night, with a clear atmosphere; and the lantern is to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side. 3. The red light on the port side is likewise to be fitted so as to throw its light the same distance on that side. 4. The side lights are moreover to be fitted with screens, on the inboard side, of at least three feet long, to prevent the lights from being seen across the bow. When at anchor—A common bright light. Sailing vessels.—We hereby require that all sailing vessels when under sail, or being towed, approaching or being approached by any other vessel, shall be bound to show between sunset and sunrise a bright light, in such a position as can be best seen by such vessel or vessels, and in sufficient time to avoid collision. All sailing vessels at anchor in roadsteads or fairways shall be also bound to exhibit between sunset and sunrise a constant bright light at the mast-head, except within harbours or other places where regulations for other lights for ships are legally established. The lantern to be used when at anchor, both by steam-vessels and sailing vessels, is to be so constructed as to show a clear good light all round the horizon.

The document is accompanied by diagrams illustrating the working of this mode of fitting lights, and directions are given for steering in accordance with the form in which the lights present themselves to the "look out."

**THE ICEBOUND SHIPS SUPPOSED TO BE THOSE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—A few weeks since we noticed at some length the accounts which were given by the mate and crew of the merchant ship *Renovation*, of two wrecks which they had seen a twelvemonth ago on an iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland, and which it was supposed were the *Erebus* and *Terror*, belonging to the Arctic Expedition of Sir John Franklin. The only piece of testimony wanting in the chain of evidence as given on that occasion with respect to the actual existence and appearance of the wrecks was that of the Captain of the *Renovation*, Mr. Coward, who was then and is now at Venice with his ship. Captain Coward has been communicated with on the subject at Venice, and been interrogated by the authorities there; his testimony having been forwarded to the Admiralty, they have published it. The answers of Captain Coward to the several questions put to him all confirm, in every minute particular, the statement of his mate Mr. Simpson, and of the other parties whose accounts have been already given.

Lieutenant Russell Patey (1844), who served as first-lieutenant of the *Sampson*, steam-frigate, in the late bloody affair at Lagos, for which so small and inadequate a promotion has been made, and who was subsequently appointed lieutenant-commander of the *Bloodhound*, steam-vessel, died on the 4th March, off the island of Ascension, aged 35.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**HARWICH.**—Mr. Isaac Butt, a gentleman connected with the Irish bar, and of Protectionist principles, was returned on Saturday last as representative for this borough. The vacancy was occasioned by the resignation of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Solicitor-General who had been elected about a month ago for Harwich, but who had been subsequently returned for East Suffolk, and had elected to sit for the latter place.

**BRADFORD.**—The statement "that Mr. Milligan would retire if Col. Thompson's return was in danger," is contradicted. Mr. Milligan never gave authority to any one to make such a declaration, and has no intention of retiring in favour of Col. Thompson.

**EXETER.**—The active canvass which has been commenced this week by the present representative, Sir John Duckworth, and by Mr. George Stacey Buck, gives promise of a triumphant success to the Conservative cause.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**—From an address just issued by Lord Norreys, it appears that his Lordship does not intend to contest the county at the coming election.

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY.**—A strong desire prevails in certain quarters to substitute the Marquis of Blandford for Mr. Gladstone as a representative of this University in Parliament.

**TWENTY-SEVEN MEN DROWNED IN A COAL-PIT.**—At Pembrey, South Wales, on Monday night, a melancholy accident happened, by which 27 colliers were drowned. About midnight the stock waters of some ancient workings broke into Mr. Watney's great anthracite colliery, in the vale of Gwendraeth, from which only one man escaped. Being near the bottom of the pit at the time, he was carried upon the surface of the water to the top of the pit, a distance of upwards of 500 feet. The water rapidly rose to the surface of the pit, and overflowed into the valley below. Had the accident happened in the daytime, more than five times the number now lost would have perished.

#### MUSIC.

##### NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The amateurs, who successfully "agitated" some fifteen years since for the revival of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven by the Philharmonic Society, which purchased the work, and from 1823 to 1825 negotiated through Mr. Neale, for the presence of the composer in London to conduct his sublime conception, experienced on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, feelings of the greatest exultation at again witnessing the decided triumph of their predictions. "It is well known that the execution in 1838, under Moscheles' direction, and subsequently at Drury-Lane Theatre, for the Beethoven Monument, failed through inadequate means to interpret the great work. Even in 1847, when Costa first conducted its performance, the locality, the Hanover-square Rooms, was quite unfit to hold the number of chorists and instrumentalists calculated to do justice to the vast design of the composer, and the rehearsals were too restricted to develop with advantage the complications of the score. At the Bonn Beethoven Festival, in 1845, under Spohr's direction, there was a noble interpretation. At the Paris Conservatoire the orchestral rendering has always been superb, but the choral features have been very deficiently done. It was thus reserved for the New Philharmonic Society to achieve the greatest victory ever yet attained in the development of Beethoven's intentions. It is Barlioz who has succeeded in making this choral symphony intelligible to the masses, and presented it with that coherency and clearness which the early labourers for art progress in this country had so confidently asserted would be the result of repeated, careful, and conscientious rehearsals. We heard on Wednesday night professors of no little note, whose sneers and scoffs at the Ninth Symphony years back we had not forgotten, make the avowal that it was incomparably the grandest emanation of Beethoven's genius. With our confined space it would be impossible here to repeat our appreciation, and to supply a detailed analysis of this colossal inspiration. It embodies Schiller's "Ode to Joy"—physical and material, the joy of the heart, of love, of friendship, of victory, of devotion. Beethoven has created all the phases of passion and shades of sentiment, with overpowering effects. In the startling surprises and continuous breaks of the opening movement in D minor, in the grotesque imagery and fantastic forms of the scherzo; in the luxuriant exuberance of melody of the intensely passionate adagio in B flat; and, finally, in the summary of the preceding subjects in the *finale*, leading to the choral outbreak, in which are interwoven soli for the soprano, tenor, and bass, and a quartet. Never for a moment does the interest flag; the ear is left on the stretch of perpetual expectation; the imagination runs riot in the composer's ravellings of joy; and as climax is heaped upon climax, the conclusion comes almost with a sense of relief from the enormous excitement of the entire symphony. With the exception of a passage missed in the horns, and of Mr. Sims Reeves' imperfection in the tenor part, there was not a hitch in the wondrous execution. Honour be to all the artists who contributed to this magnificent display of musical skill—honour be to the orchestra, to the chorus, to the principals, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Williams, and Herr Staudigl, for their zealous exertions; and, above all, honour and glory be to the gifted conductor, who wielded *Prospero's* wand, and subdued all the combined elements to one harmonious whole. Well did Barlioz earn the ovation bestowed by the moved thousands who filled the hall on this memorable occasion, one to be for ever treasured in our musical annals.

Mdlle. Clauss, who created such a prodigious sensation by her splendid playing of Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, the lovely andante being encored, would be entitled to especial notice, if space permitted, for her exquisite finished performance, but we can but briefly record her brilliant triumph. She is but young in years and fragile in form; but the associated attributes of intellectuality, sentiment, taste, feeling, power, delicacy, and poetry are combined in her style.

With this concerto, which opened the second part, the programme of the night virtually ended. The change of conductors, after the symphony, which occupied the whole of the first part of the scheme, was such an obvious and grievous mistake, that nothing but the glorious reception of the Beethoven work prevents us from a more decisive condemnation of the bad policy of confiding the baton into the hands of a young, inexperienced professor, unless it be intended that the New Philharmonic Society is to become a school for conductors, and an experimental academy for composers.

##### THE QUARTETT ASSOCIATION.

At the second meeting, on Wednesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, there was the welcome novelty of a Quartett in G minor, composed expressly for the association by Mr. Macfarren. It was beautifully played by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti, and in form and ideas quite sustains the high reputation of the distinguished composer. Mr. Cooper led in Beethoven's Posthumous Quartett in A minor with much skill. Mdlle. Clauss, Sainton, and Piatti performed Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor; and the young and gifted pianist also played one of Chopin's elegant Nocturnes, and a grand Sonata by Scarlatti, bearing date 1705, showing that digital mechanism must have been of no mean order at that period.

##### MUSICAL EVENTS.

The fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Mr. Osborne's direction; in the programme was a new symphony by Mr. Lodge Ellerton, a well-known accomplished amateur.—The third *matinee* of the English Glee and Madrigal Union was given at Willis's Rooms last Monday.—Herr Jansa's third *soirée* came off at the Queen Anne-street Rooms last Monday.—Mdlle. Du Barry, a pianist, assisted by Mdlle. Macfarren, the Misses Messent, Stabbach, Signor Calayno, Herr Molique, Mr. Wrighton, M. Rousselot, and Mr. F. Mori, gave a concert, on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.—Miss Annie Van Esch Taylor, the vocalist, had an evening concert on Wednesday at the Hanover-rooms, with the co-operation of Misses L. Pyne, Poole, Pyne, and Dolby; Herr Reichart, Herr Jonghman, Herr Formès, Mr. Wrighton, and Mr. F. Borda, Herr Molique, Don R. de Ciebira, M. Aguilar, Signor Piotti, Mr. F. Chatterton, Mr. Lucas, and Signor Regondi.—The Musical Institute held its sixth and final meeting for the season, last night, in Sackville-street.—Miss Birch and Miss Eliza Birch, the popular vocalists, commenced yesterday evening, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, a series of *soirées*, assisted by Mdlle. F. Lablache, Mdlle. Coulon, Signor F. Lablache, Miss U. Barclay, Mr. Swift, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Maycock, Mr. Larkin, Mr. C. Harper, Mr. Fratten, and Signor Negri.—Signor Broccialdi, the flautist, gave a morning concert yesterday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by Miss Goddard and Herr Paner (piano), M. Sainton, Mr. Cooper (violin), Mr. Hill (viola), Piatti (violinello), Bottesini (contrabasso), Maffei (cornet-piston); with Mdlle. F. Lablache, Mdlle. Lemaire, Mdlle. Schütz Oldos, Misses Lascelles, Stabbach, and Dolby; Messrs. Swift and F. Borda, Signori F. Lablache and Clabatta, as vocalists; the accompanists were Signori Piotti, Fossi, and Bellini.—Last night, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed, with Mdlle. Clara Novello, Misses Dolby and Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formès as vocalists.—On Tuesday last, a trial of the qualities of the four organists, Messrs. Barrows, Rutland, Abbott, and Dr. Steggall, who are candidates for the post of organist of St. James's, Piccadilly, took place at St. Michael's, Cornhill: the judges were Messrs. Goss (St. Paul's) and Turle (Westminster Abbey). Relative to the contest we have received statements of an extraordinary kind as to the exclusion of the names of the eminent organists, Dr. Gauntlett and Mr. Best, Messrs. Dearn, Pritchard, and Layfield, by a select committee of the vestry, from the list of candidates.

**GERMAN PLAYS.**—Mr. Mitchell, the enterprising lessee of the St. James's Theatre, has announced a series of twelve German plays, the first of which will be represented early in June by artists of celebrity in the principal German cities. The *répertoire*, according to the prospectus issued, will include Goethe's "Egmont"; and "Faust"; Schiller's "Die Rauber," "Kapal und Liebe," and "Don Carlos"; Lessing's "Emilia Galotti"; Kotzebue's "Der arme Poet," "Der Gerade Weg der Beste," and "Schneider Philip"; together with more modern plays by Birch-Pfeiffer, Mosenthal, Carl Blum, &c.; translations from Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet," and Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase."

**GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.**—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Victoria Talbot, honoured the above establishment with a private visit on Monday last, when his Grace expressed his entire approbation of the Diorama.

**VAUXHALL.**—The various alterations are on the eve of completion, and the gardens now look brilliant with new views and novel points of effect. A very elegant theatre has been erected, instead of the old equestrian arena, which is to be occupied by a ballet company, selected from the Grand Opera at Paris. The great picture is a representation of the celebrated Plaza de Toros at Madrid, on the occasion of a Royal bull-fight. The regular season will commence on the 31st inst.

**M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS'S LECTURES ON FRENCH HISTORY.**—M. Alexandre Thomas, ex-Professor of History at the ancient University of France, and now an exile in this country on account of his disapproval of the late *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, delivered the first of his promised series of lectures or conferences, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, in presence of a highly distinguished audience. The subject was the Establishment of Monarchy in France during the reign of Louis XIII., and, trite as this topic may appear, he contrived by the acuteness of his reflections and the attractive character of his illustrations, to invest it with a more than ordinary degree of interest. The attention of his cultivated, accomplished, and discriminating listeners never flagged from the commencement of the lecture till its conclusion, although it lasted nearly an hour and a half. Amongst the distinguished company present were the Duchess d'Orleans and the Duke d'Angoulême, the Count and Countess d'Hanoulville, M. Charles de Rémusat (ex-Minister of the Interior), Madame d'Hantpoul, Madame de Vink, and Madame Jules de Lasteyrie, the Count de Montguyon, M. Boismillon, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Mary Howard, the Earl and Countess of Granville, Lord Blantyre, the Countess of Clarendon, Lady Teresa Lewis, Sir John and Lady Catherine Boleau, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and the Countess of Waldegrave, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. E. Ellice and Mrs. E. Ellice, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Monckton Milnes, Lady Jane and Miss Peel, Mrs. Hugh Seymour, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. H. Reeve, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Hayward, &c.

**APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—We understand that the Lady Caroline Pepps, third daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Cottenham, will very shortly be led to the hymeneal altar by the eldest son of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HER MAJESTY'S.

It is not at all necessary, in noticing an effective performance of Verdi's "Ernani" on Saturday night, to establish that the composer is not a Mozart or a Meyerbeer, a Beethoven or a Bellini. It would be just as absurd as to attempt to show that Claude of Lorraine is not a Rubens, or Salvatore Rosa not a Leonardo da Vinci. The differences of susceptibility and of opinion between connoisseurs of taste, feeling, and learning, touching the lyric drama, are certainly very curious; but the general public will sometimes come to a decision opposite to that of the critical craft, and will not admit the circumscription of the powers of modern composers, so obstinately insisted upon by prejudiced professors. Verdi has been most outrageously abused since the first introduction of his works into this country; but season after season his operas are reproduced, and we never yet have observed the slightest diminution in the interest and effect created by his dramatic power and colouring. There is not the slightest difficulty in pointing out the vices of his school; but it is against the wholesale condemnation of his productions that we have always protested and we must continue to protest. The objection that he strains and ruins the voice is, with all due submission, the objection of the singers, and not that of the audiences, who frequent the theatre for emotions and sensations, and not for the purpose of deciding whether the upper octave of an *artiste's* register can stand the wear and tear of Verdi's vocal writings. "Ernani" is full of musical movement and excitement. Let the means and appliances of the composer be ever so artificial and unlearned, there is not an act in which the hearers are not strongly moved; and the present cast was eminently calculated to call forth continued plaudits; Mdlle. Crivelli being the *Elvira*; Belletti, *Ruy Gomez de Silva*; Feriotti, *Don Carlos*; and Calzolari, *Ernani*. The *aria d'entrata*, "Ernani! Ernani! innoia!" was splendidly sung by Crivelli; and the duo, "Da quel dì," between her and Feriotti, and the subsequent trio, "Tu se, Ernani," were admirably. Belletti sings the air "Infelice" to perfection. The sextet in E flat, "Vedi come," with the spirited ceda; the trio in three-four time, "Oro quant'oro;" the whole of the picturesque music in the scene of the catacombs, with its imposing finale, "On sommo Carlo," in which Crivelli's penetrating organ thrills above the throng, and the concluding powerful trio finale, made the usual impression on the house, which liberally rewarded the immense exertions of the principal vocalists.

Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri" was to have been repeated on Tuesday, but it was first changed to "Norma," and subsequently to "La Cenerentola," owing to Mdlle. Crivelli's indisposition.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," announced for the extra night on Thursday, was replaced by the sparkling "Barbiere." The National Anthem was sung amidst the loyal plaudits of the audience.

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

At the third performance of the "Huguenots" on Saturday night, which was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the magnificent singing of Mario was the theme of universal admiration.

On Tuesday night Mozart's "Flauto Magico" was revived, in the presence of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. Mdlle. Zerr made her first appearance this season, in *Astrifiamente*, the character in which she created such a sensation last year. She was most enthusiastically received, additional sympathy on her behalf being excited on account of the heavy penalties imposed on her by the Austrian Government, in consequence of her singing at a concert here for the distressed Hungarians. The two airs of the *Queen of Night*, "Oh, non temer," and the "Gli angeli d'inferno," were magnificently executed by her, the former being encored. In her recitatives, except a tendency to exaggeration, her declamatory powers merit praise. There are very rarely singers to be found in these days with the extraordinary compass required for the music of the *Queen of Night*; and Mdlle. Zerr, perhaps, has alone the flexibility and brilliancy of the high soprano calculated to give due effect to the runs and roulades which Mozart wrote for an exceptional organ in his days. Gris was announced for *Pamina*, a part quite out of her line; and, as in last season, Mdlle. Castellan became his charming representative. In no opera is Herr Formès heard to such advantage as in the "Zauberflöte." His *Sarastro* has never been surpassed, if equalled; nothing could be finer than his delivery of the "Possente Nomi" and the "Qui sdegnò" (In diesen heiligen Hallen), the repetition of the last-mentioned solemn strain being insisted upon. Mdlle. Bellini, a young *artiste*, in whom there is evidence of much promise, was the successor of Madame Viardot in the trifling part of *Papagena*, undertaken by the last-mentioned great singer as her homage for Mozart, an artistic display of enthusiasm which Mario would do well to imitate, and not render *Tamino* merely as a walking gentleman. Stigelli, Soldi, and Polonini, in *Monstato*, *Oronte*, and *Demofonte*, strengthened the cast; and Mrs. Temple, Mesdames Cherichi and Braman, in the three beneficent genii, left little to be desired; but Madame Cotti, Mdlle. Bertrandi, and Mdlle. Moriani in the three attendants on the *Queen of Night*, and Mel and Rommi as the two men in armour, left a large margin for improvement, being the weak sides of the otherwise excellent execution, which, under Costa's able direction, was, in the choral and orchestral departments, perfect. That the opera, notwithstanding the absurdities of the libretto, never seemed to hang fire, and that the immense audience enjoyed evidently with so little alloy the sublimities of the score, must be also ascribed partly to the superb *mise en scène*, and moreover to the drooleries and eccentricities of Ronconi's *Papagena*. He kept the house in unceasing good humour, being comic to his finger-ends; for his feathery costume he must have stripped the plumage of all the metropolitan parrots and cockatoos. Whilst indulging in the most grotesque pantomime in the by-play, he never lost sight of the legitimate claims of the composer to have his music conscientiously interpreted, and he was as careful of the text in the concerted pieces as in the airs of the birdcatcher, which were delivered with a piquancy, an easy grace, an arch and polished reading difficult to describe to do justice to the genius of Ronconi, who from the lofty attributes of high tragedy down to the racy points of broad farce is equally at home.

Amongst the auditors of the "Flauto Magico" (which will be given again this evening) was Mdlle. Wagner, who seemingly had a keen relish for its beauties. Her legal advisers have appealed against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Parker, and the question of the injunction will be definitively decided by the Lord Chancellor, who has fixed next Saturday, the 22d inst., to hear the cause. On Thursday, for the extra night, "Lucia" was represented, with Mdlle. Zerr as the heroine, Herr Ander as *Edgardo*, Signor Polonini *Raymondo*, and Signor Bartolini (the new barytone) as *Ericeo*. The third and fourth acts of Donizetti's "I Martiri" followed, with Madame Julienne, Signori Ronconi, Marni, and Tamberlik. The admirers of the German school would find points to admire in the acting and singing of Mdlle. Zerr and Herr Ander; but the amateurs accustomed to the Italian style were little fascinated by their delineations. Bartolini has a very fine barytone voice, and, with a diminution of energy and an increase of feeling, bids fair to be a valuable acquisition.

The National Anthem was sung after "Lucia," the *solo* by Mdlle. Zerr and Madame Castellan.

##### ST. JAMES'S.

M. Numa has increased his reputation by his performance on Friday week of *Felix Bonhomme*, in the farce entitled "Sans Nom." To deceive an old aunt of his intended, he personates a romantic character of the Victor Hugo school, and performs it with an eccentricity and yet a moderation which entitle him to the highest praise as a judicious and still effective actor. On Monday Madame Rose Cheri acted the part of the *Empress Elizabeth*, in "Un Changement de Main"—one which set forth all her talents, and, indeed, calls for the utmost finesse of art. The *Empress* in love with a captive, and restraining the expression of her passion, constitutes a dramatic struggle in which the under-current of feeling blends with the external action, and requires a reconciliation and union of antagonistic powers. M. Paul Labas was the *Alexis*, and played with excellent taste. M. Numa, too, had his triumph on the same evening in "Molond et Compagne," in which, as the second husband of a divorced terna-gant whom he is prompted to tame, he presents a portrait strictly accurate in drawing while strongly amusing in effect—not overstepping nature's modesty, yet provocative of intelligent mirth.

##### SURREY.

The terrible tragedy of old Webster, modified by Mr. Horne, and originally brought out at Sadler's Wells, has at length travelled to the transpontine Surrey, owing to twelve nights' starring engagement of Miss Glyn, the original representative of the *Duchess of Malvi*. In her *Cleopatra*, she combines in it a specimen of her most charming comedy, with a high example of her most impressive tragedy. Mr. Creswick, as *Ferdinand*, gave the spasms of passion not only with force, but discrimination. He had, at a bound, to leap into the situations and various moods that distinguish the part and action; but he accomplished the difficult experiment in the style of a master. The applause at the conclusion was vehement and universal, and the triumphant actress was led on by Mr. Creswick to receive her well-merited ovation.

##### PRINCESS'.—

A capital one-act piece has been brought out for the display of Mr. Wigan's peculiar *forte* in French characterisation. It is entitled "A Lucky Friday." The interest is of a mingled wof, being serio-comic; the various elements being admirably blended by the actor. The story is a mere nothing, the character all; and turns upon Paul Raimbault (Mr. Wigan), the eccentric cashier of a commercial house, being hoaxed as to his succession to a reversion. On the faith of this, the old man, under great urgency, abstracts the sum of £300 from a strong box to aid a friend; and his agony on finding he has been hoaxed is excessive. His honour is compromised, and he feels his situation in the most intense degree. Here Mr. Wigan proved himself to be a fine actor, and rose to an equality with the finest of those French *artistes* whom we are accustomed to commend at the St. James's. At once artistic and pathetic, the performance justified the warmest approbation.

M. ROBIN'S SOIREEES PARISIENNES.—Madame and M. Robin have commenced a new programme of performances, no less remarkable for their elegance than those that have preceded; indeed, we think that they are even superior. M. Robin manifestly improves in the celebrity of his manipulations. Always neat, we once thought him rather slow, but his operations are now much quicker. His effects are exceedingly curious. Wrought by the aid of ingenious mechanism, it is next to impossible to divine the process. He still continues his master trick, called "the invisibility of Madame Robin;" and his agiostrophic views are among the most delightful of modern exhibitions.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A State concert at Buckingham Palace on Monday last, and the Birthday Drawingroom on Thursday, have contributed to render the past week one of the gayest during the present season.

The concert was a very brilliant *reunion*. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, were present. The Count d'Aquila, who had had an audience to take leave of her Majesty during the afternoon, arrived at the Palace at half-past 9 o'clock. Her Majesty received her illustrious guests in the Yellow Drawingroom. Shortly before ten o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the assembled visitors were conducted from the Yellow Drawingroom to the saloon, which was fitted up for the concert with rows of seats of crimson and gold. The singers included the leading artists of the Royal Italian Opera, with Signor Lablache and Mlle. Cruvelli.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in St. James's Palace. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred and suite, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Duchess of Gloucester with their presence at Gloucester House.

On Thursday her Majesty held her third Drawingroom for the present season, at St. James's Palace.

Viscountess Jocelyn has relieved the Countess of Charlemont in her duties as lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

## THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday, in St. James's Palace, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, which was most numerous and brilliantly attended.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the great Officers of State.

Soon after her Majesty's arrival, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Worcester, Bangor, Norwich, Hereford, Peterborough, Chichester, Rochester, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Ripon, and Cape Town, were ushered to the presence of her Majesty in the Royal Closet, when the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address of congratulation to the Queen on the auspicious return of her Majesty's natal day.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were present at the Drawingroom.

The Queen wore a train of cloth of gold, trimmed with bunches of wild daisies and blue corn flowers and tulie; the petticoat was of white satin, covered with white tulie, and trimmed with bunches of white daisies and blue corn flowers to correspond to the train. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of a wreath of wild daisies and blue corn flowers, ornamented with diamonds.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Campbell), the Lord Chief Justice Jervis, and the Lord Chief Baron appeared in their splendid gold collars of S.S., with the portcullis.

The Master of the Rolls, Lord Cranworth, Vice-Chancellor Turner, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Vice-Chancellor Parker, and the Chancellor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, all wore their gold robes.

The Right Hon. the Speaker arrived in state to attend the Drawingroom, wearing his gold robes.

The attendance of the nobility and gentry was so numerous, that not only were the suite of State reception-rooms filled, but the throng of company extended down the grand staircase and entrance lobbies.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, at Thames Ditton, on Saturday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended Divine service, on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess d'Aquila have left town, on their return to the Continent.

The Prince Rajah of Coorg, accompanied by his daughter and numerous suite and retinue of native servants, arrived on Monday at Mivart's Hotel, from India, *via* Southampton. The Prince was accompanied by Major and Mrs. Drummond.

The Duke of Devonshire entertained a large and distinguished party at his villa, at Chiswick, on Saturday last.

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**—The members of the Government gave full-dress banquets on Thursday to large parties, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The Countess of Derby had a brilliant assembly the same evening, at the noble Earl's official residence in Downing-street.

**BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.**—The Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment at the Mansion-house, on Saturday last to her Majesty's Ministers and a numerous and distinguished company. The guests, who were all attired in official costume, were received by their host in the drawingroom. Amongst the company were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Lord Powlett, the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole and Mrs. Walpole, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, the President of the Board of Trade and Mrs. Henley, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis of Exeter, the Prussian and American Ministers with their ladies, the Sardinian, Greek, Turkish, Portuguese, Brazilian, Sicilian, and Danish Ministers, &c., and a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament. The Lord Mayor proposed the "Health of the Earl of Derby and her Majesty's Ministers," which was acknowledged by the Prime Minister in an eloquent speech of great length and brilliancy.

**THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The first of the series of exhibitions of fruits and flowers, under the auspices of the society, was held on Saturday last, at the celebrated gardens at Chiswick. The exotic and green-house plants, which were of the finest character, were, as usual, displayed beneath the large tents erected by Mr. B. Edgington, of the Borough, and in the long avenues of which the visitors promenaded. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present, and among many other persons of rank and fashion were—the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Ilchester, Earl Beauchamp, the Marchioness of Hastings, Lord and Lady J. Russell, Lady Bridport, Lord and Lady Charles Walewski, Lady Rolle, the French and Turkish Ambassadors, &c.

**JOB AND POSTMASTERS' BENEVOLENT FUND.**—On Thursday evening the anniversary festival of this society was celebrated at the London Tavern; Alderman Salomons in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman stated that the society now expended nearly £130 a year in casual relief to its members. From the commencement, two periods had been laid down from which to date their permanent prosperity—when they obtained an invested fund of £10,000, and when they obtained £20,000. They had now upwards of £9900, and he believed that evening they would cover the £10,000. The receipts of the evening afterwards amounted to above £300.

**SAILORS' HOME.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of the friends of this society was held in Wells-street, London Docks; Admiral Bowles, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that during the past year 4745 boarders had been received at the home, and £30,557 of their money had passed through the cashier's hand. The total number of seamen who had become depositors in the savings-bank was 1040, and the aggregate amount of the sums invested reached £8862; the present amount standing in the names of 251 depositors was £3392. A number of resolutions in support of the institution having been passed, the meeting separated.

**DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the Sailors' Home, Wells-street, London Docks; Admiral Bowles in the chair. The report stated that the institution was established in the year 1827, since which time it had relieved and rescued from destitution 27,647 sailors; and during the past year 999 had been relieved, of whom 828 were British, and the remainder foreign, seamen. The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions in support of the institution passed.

**ALARMING RIOT IN THE CORK WORKHOUSE.**—About dinner-hour on Sunday last, a riot of a most serious character commenced in the Cork workhouse, in consequence of an attempt made by the master to wrest from the hands of one of the male inmates a bottle of whisky which he and another man had smuggled into the place while being employed as sentries at one of the gates. The master being struck, he called in the aid of the police, who were violently attacked by the whole body of paupers, including women and children, and aided by a large crowd of persons in the neighbourhood, who took part with the rioters. The doors were broken open, and the mob, numbering about a thousand persons, headed by the most violent of the women, assailed the police with stones of the largest size, thrown from every window of the building. The military having come to the assistance of the police, the inmates were forced into their respective wards, the glass, locks, and door-frames of which they immediately smashed to atoms. The riot lasted for several hours. Many of the police were severely hurt, and six of the inmates of the workhouse were more or less injured by bayonet wounds and the muskets of the forces. On the following morning another disturbance arose in consequence of a large party of men and women breaking out of the wards with the intention of renewing the combat. About forty of the most prominent of the rioters were, however, arrested, and sent to gaol. The military were again sent for, and stationed inside the workhouse, in consequence of the excitement having been renewed.

Forty-nine bodies have been washed up from the wreck of the unfortunate *Birkenhead*. One of them was recognised as that of Dr. Lang, staff-surgeon, by a gold watch and £18 in money which he had about his person. A number of packages of clothing, &c. have also been washed up.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week does not promise anything great in the shape of racing, but will be a busy one with the speculators, in comparing and squaring books on the coming Derby—allowed to be one of the most extraordinary in the vicissitudes of the favourites ever known, and certain to be disastrous in its consequences, should that mysterious animal Hobbie Noble happen to get his head in first. The meetings for the week are—the East Surrey, on Monday; Bath, with a good list, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Liverpool Hunt, on Wednesday and Thursday; North Herts, on Thursday; and Harpenden, on Friday. The Cricket fixtures embrace a match between two select elevens at Lord's, and an All England match at Sheffield, on Monday; one between the Zingari Club and the Guards, at Lord's, on Wednesday; and one at Cambridge, on Thursday, between the M.C.C. and the University.

## TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The little business got through this afternoon gave Harbinger a great lift, and drove poor Hobbie Noble to 15 to 1: his appears to be a hopeless case. Latest prices:—

7 to 1 agst Little Harry	14 to 1 agst Alfred the Great	17 to 1 agst Kingston
15 to 2 — Alcorn	15 to 1 — Hobbie Noble	20 to 1 — Elcot
13 to 1 — Stockwell	15 to 1 — Harbinger	50 to 1 — Missive
	50 to 1 agst Nabob	

## NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Taberer's Liberty (T. Smith), 1. Mr. Roger's Theodine (S. Steggle), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Lord Clifden's Sackbut (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Walker's Cavan (Bartholomew), 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

SUFFOLK STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's St. Antonio (J. Marson), 1. Lord Exeter's Tophana (Norman), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Wigram's Child of the Mist (Harlock), 1. Mr. Armstrong's Sabra (J. Mann), 2.

JOCKEY CLUB PLATE of 50 sovs.—Duke of Bedford's Exeter (Easing) walked over.

CHAMPION STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Hugo received forfeit. SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Magennis's The Ban (Pearl) walked over.

## THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES.—GUYA, 1. Orpheus, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.—Polion, 1. Placid, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE.—Pan, 1. Hugo, 2.

## LEWES RACES.—MONDAY.

THE SOUTHDOWN (HURDLE) STAKES.—Mr. Verral's British Consul (T. Brown, jun.), 1. Mr. Bogg's Male Bloomer (Mr. Randall), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Parr's Weathergauge (Wakefield), 1. Captain Thellumson's Lady Alice (Freeborn), 2.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Magennis's The Ban (Pearl), 1. Mr. Henry's Butterfly (Archer), 2.

THE BROOKSIDE STAKES of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Bringhurst's Thibault (Owner), 1. Mr. Cameron's Handsome (Owner), 2.

## SHREWSBURY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

PRODUCE STAKES.—Old Man, 1. Director, 2.

CLEVELAND HANDICAP.—Aaron Smith, 1. Duleet, 2.

LONGER STAKES.—Game Lass, 1. Balloon, 2.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—Selina, 1. England, 2.

## DURHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES.—Exact, 1. Eaton, 2.

THE DURHAM HANDICAP.—Paquetta, 1. Chief Justice, 2.

An interesting sailing match came off on Wednesday, between seven of the yachts of the Prince of Wales Club. The course was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back. The *Valentine*, eight tons, belonging to Mr. B. Wallis, won by twenty minutes, beating the *Odessa*, the *Julia*, the *Idas*, the *Briantia*, and the *Albatross*.

By a bill brought into the House of Commons by Lord R. Grosvenor and Mr. B. Denison, the time for taking the poll in counties at contested elections in England and Wales is limited to one day—from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly has become the purchaser of the Chauntry estate, near Ipswich.

The *Limerick Reporter* says:—"Father Kenyon, of Templederry, has just received a long letter, dated last December, from his friend John Mitchell, the Irish political exile. It affords a glowing picture of the present position and prospects of the exile and family, who are enjoying the sweets of domestic happiness in Van Diemen's Land. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and their children are all in the best health; John Martin, another of the exiles, is living with them, and his health also is greatly improved. John Mitchell has taken a large tract of land, which he is farming himself, and which affords him constant occupation. He writes in high spirits, by no means in love with the Whigs, however; and his aspirations for the liberation of Ireland are said to be vigorous and as constant as ever."

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money purchases in the national securities, this week, has been by no means large. On most days prices have fluctuated to some extent; yet, as the *fetes* in Paris have passed off extremely well, and without any particular manifestation of feeling, they have been well supported. The *Bulls* have commenced full average operations for the next Account, and not a few of them have great confidence in the stability of present currencies. The Consol Account just closed has passed off remarkably well. The highest price paid for Stock whilst it remained open was 100; the lowest, 99½; consequently, the extreme fluctuation was ½ per cent.

Another large arrival of gold—valued at £160,000—has taken place from Port Philip. Advices from the colony state that the total shipments of the precious metals to England had exceeded £660,000, that the produce of the mines was increasing, and that further heavy remittances would be made. The value of gold was £2 18s. to £3 per ounce; hence it is clear that the banks are reaping a rich harvest from the efforts of the gold-finders. Although the exchange at New York (109½) is against shipments, the usual steamer has brought over £12,000 this week. Prior to the departure of that packet, £100,000 in bills had been purchased on London and Liverpool; but the future movement of bullion will undoubtedly be regulated by the supplies of flour which will reach us during this and the coming month. Several parcels of gold and silver (the Brazilian steamer having taken out £40,282 in gold to Rio) have been forwarded from London; nevertheless, the stock in the Bank of England is now over £20,000,000, or the largest quantity ever held by that institution.

The controversy in reference to land titles in California, and which materially affects the interests of all parties embarking their capital in mining speculations, has not yet been brought to an issue. The *Agua Fria* Company have caused strict inquiries to be made on the subject, and we may, possibly, soon be placed in possession of some definite information. It is represented that the mode of acquiring rights to land by American citizens, in every case of annexation, has been for parties to appropriate a certain district of land. Having cleared and improved it, application is made to the courts of the country for a title, which is almost invariably granted, after the necessary surveys have been made. We shall not enter into the question of right, but it appears to us, that, under existing circumstances, a "squatter's" title will prove a good one, that is to say, if all the necessary forms have been complied with.

On Monday the Consol Market was much depressed, and the Three per Cent were done as low as 99½. They were a trifle better on the following day, at 99½; but on Wednesday the highest figure was 99½. The attendance of jobbers in the Exchange on Thursday was by no means extensive; yet Consols were a shade higher, they having touched 99½, closing at 99½. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 98½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 100½. Consols for Account were 99½. Bank Stock sold at 220½. India Bonds were 81s.; Exchequer Bills, Small (March), 70s.; Ditto, June, £1000, 66s. to 67s. Small and the £500 Bonds for the June were done at the latter figures. Long Annuities, 1860, were 6 13-16.

The produce markets—arising chiefly from the present low interest charged for money, and the liberal advances made by the various bankers—have been again active; and prices of cotton, indigo, and some other articles have steadily improved. Much interest is excited in the manufacturing districts, in which great activity still prevails, on the subject of the future supply of wool from our Australian colonies. On this subject an important public meeting has been held this week.

The dealings in the Foreign house have not been important. Peninsular, Northern, and South American stocks, as well as Sardinian securities, have been steady; but Mexicans have suffered a considerable fall, arising from the unfavourable accounts at hand from head-quarters. It is true that 70,000 dollars have come in; but it is plainly intimated that the dividends due next month will not be paid in due course. On Wednesday the old bonds were down to 30½; and the New Threes, 24½. The following are the official quotations of Thursday's transactions:—Brazilian Five per Cent, 98½; Granada Deferred, 9½; Mexican, for Account, 32½ to 33½; Ditto, Three per Cent, money, 25½ to 26½; Peruvian, for Account, 104½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 96½ to 97½; Spanish Three per Cent, 47½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 21 to 20½; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 61½; Chilean Six per Cent, have marked 104½; Danish Five per Cent, 105½; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Portuguese Five per Cent (Brazil Guarantee), 100½; and Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cent, 45.

Bank Shares, especially those in connexion with our Australian colonies, have been again on the advance, Australasias having risen £2, or to 47. British North American have realised 55; Colonial, 13; London and Westminster, 29½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 36; Provincial of Ireland, 43½; Union of Australia, 43½; and Union of London, 15½.

General Steam Navigation Shares have marked 29; Peninsular and Oriental, 32; Ditto, New, 33½; and Royal Mail Steam, 77 ex div.

The transactions in Railway shares have been on a very moderate scale. In the general quotations no change of moment has taken place. The Account has proved a *Bullish* affair. The rate of "continuation" on London and North-Western has been from 5 to 10; Great Western, 3½ to 10; Midlands, 4½ to 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshires, 4½ to 8½; South-Western, 3½ to 3½; South-Eastern, 7½ to 14½; Caledonians, 7½ to 15½; and Blackwells, 9½ to 10 per cent. per annum. These are high rates, when the low price of money is considered. Annexed are the closing quotations on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 13½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 7½; Bristol and Exeter, 97; Caledonian, 19½; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 9; Eastern Union, 6½; East Lancashire, 17; Great Northern, 20½; Ditto, Halves, 6½; Great Western, 91½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 7; London and Brighton, 103; London and North-Western, 123½; Ditto, Half Shares, 27½; London and South-Western, 92½; Midland, 69½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 37; Norfolk, 34; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 23½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 7½; South-Eastern, 21½; South Yorkshire and River Don, 14½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 64; and York and North Midland, 25½.

**LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Leeds and Bradford, 102½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Chester and Holyhead, Guaranteed Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 18½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 6½ pm; Eastern Union Scrip, Six per Cent, 14½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 15½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighth, 8½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 106½; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent, 145; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent, 144; North British, 54; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent, 107½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 104; South Devon, 154; South Yorkshire, Four per Cent, 182½.

**FOREIGN.**—Luxembourg, 3½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Paris and Lyons, 10½; Paris and Strasbourg, 21½; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; and Tours and Nantes, 11½.

**AGUA FRIA Gold Mining Shares** were done at 1½ to 1½; Anglo-Californian, 2½; British Australian Gold, 2½; St. John del Rey, 27 to 27½; Carson's Creek, 1 to 1½; Cobbe Copper, 23; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4½; Great Polgoth, 4; Nouveau Monde, 1; Port Philip, 1½; Quartz Rock, 1; Santiago de Cuba, 9½; South Australian, 1½; and West Mariposa, ½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, the demand for all kinds—owing to the heavy imports of American flour—has ruled very inactive, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Fine foreign wheats have been mostly held at full prices, but low and middling qualities have given way in value 1s per quarter. On the whole the inquiry for barley—especially malting parcels—has been steady, at late rates. In most very little doing. A fair average business has been transacted in oats, whilst both beans and peas have advanced 1s per quarter. Flour dull, but not lower. Indian corn and all other articles float quite neglected.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 39s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 41s; ditto, white, 40s to 44s; rye, 31s to 34s; grinding barley, 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 28s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 58s; brown ditto, 48s to 52s; Kingston and Weymouth, 38s to 40s; Chevalier, 42s to 44s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 26s to 29s; ditto, old, 28s to 32s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 31s to 34s; boilers, 32s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 35s per 280 lb. Foreign:—American flour, 20s to 24s per barrel; French, 28s to 35s per sack.

**The Seed Market.**—As the season for sowing is now over, the demand for all seeds is very inactive, and prices are barely supported. Cakes are in fair request, and quite as dear as last week.

Linsed, English, sowing, 50s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 49s; hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s to 6s; and tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £18 9s to £18 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 15s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Caneer, 37s to 39s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 49s; white ditto, 40s to 49s; foreign, red, 42s to 54s; white, 40s to 56s per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 41s 1d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 19s 8d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 30s 5d; peas, 30s 5d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 40s 11d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 29s 9d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

**Tea.**—The show of samples continues very extensive; nevertheless, the demand for most kinds is steady, and common sound Congou is held firm, at 8½d to 9d per lb. The quantity of really fine green teas is moderate, compared with the bulk of the total supply.

**Coffee.**—Most descriptions have changed hands to a fair extent, at full quotations. Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at 43s 6d; good to fine plantation, 65s to 72s 6d; and inferior, 55s to 60s per cwt.

**Sugar.**—West India sugar is in fair request, at fully the late improvement in the quotations. Fine yellow Barbadoes is selling at 39s to 40s; good middling to good 36s 6d to 38s 6d; fine Demerara, 45s 6d to 48s; middling to good, 35s to 40s. Several parcels of yellow Havannah have realised 35s to 39s 6d, only paid; and 30,000 bags of Manila, 19s 6d to 20s in bond. Bengal tolerably firm, at 37s to 40s for fine white Benares; and 24s to 25s for Khaur. Madras has gone rather easier. Middling to fine soft brown, 25s to 26s; low to good yellow, 26s 6d to 28s. Mauritius a shade lower. Refined goods brisk at from 47s to 50s for low fine *coocery*.

**Provisions.**—Irish butter is in a very moderate request; new Waterford is quoted at 76s to 78s; new Limerick, 72s; and new fourfold Cork, 58s per cwt, landed. Fine Dorset butter is selling at 76s to 80s per cwt, and fresh 55s to 58s per dozen lb. The best foreign is held at 74s to 76s. Beef, 32s per firm, at 52s to 53s for prime. Waterford salable, landed. Barrel pork has advanced 2s 6d to 5s. Beef, lard, and hams are quite as dear as last week.

**Rice.**—Our market is depressed, as follows:—White Bengal, 10s to 10s 6d; large, 8s to 8s 6d; Manila, 7s 6d to 9s; Java, 9s to 12s 6d; Carolina, under, 17s to 18s per cwt. **Tallow.**—The amount of business doing in our market is by no means extensive, yet prices are on the advance. F.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 35s 9d to 37s; and for forward delivery, 37s 9d to 38s per cwt. Town tallow, 36s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 9d per 8 lb.

**Oils.**—The general demand has improved, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Linsed is 27s; cocoa-nut, 33s to 35s; palm, 27s to 28s per cwt; cod, £34 10s to £35; sperm, £36 to £38; and southern, £31 to £34 per tun.

**Spirits.**—Most kinds of rum are in fair request, at full prices. East India proof is selling at 4s 4d; and Leeswards, is 6½d per gallon. Brandy steady, and quite as dear. Geneva, is 10d to 2s 4d per gallon.

**Indigo.**—The public sales of 7356 chests are progressing steadily. Prices show an advance from 4d to 9d per lb.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; clover ditto, £3 10s to 7s; and straw, 11s to 12s 10s per load. Trade steady.

**Cattle.**—Dawson's West Hartley, 15s 6d; Redburgh Main, 11s; Townley, 12s; Wylam, 13s 9d; Eden Main, 15s; Helton, 16s; Kenlos, 15s 9d; South Kellos, 16s; Cowpen Hartley, 14s 6d per ton.

**Hops.**—We have a firm market for all good and fine hops, at very full prices. In other kinds only a limited business is doing, at late rates.

**Wool.**—As the public sales, appointed to commence on the 20th instant, are expected to be large, the demand by private contract is becoming slack. Prices, however, are very firm.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies bring on the decrease, the quotations are on the advance. Present rates vary from 70s to 120s per ton.

**Smithfield.**—Beef has sold slowly, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. In the value of mutton, lamb, veal, and pork, no change has taken place.

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